BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. LI. TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1842. No. 8599

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER,

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier office, 11th January 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO

JUST PUBLISHED
AND READY FOR DELIVERY.
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household; Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and it officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court Court of Requests; Police Establishment and it officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c.; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of Public Offices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants, Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Governments; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 11th January, 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

FOR LIVERPOOL The Barque *Clansman*, 350 Tons, Register, John Spencer, Commander, will have immediate despatch, for Freight or passage apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND & Co.
Rampart row, 11th January 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1 Fast sailing Ship "*Thistle*," 611 Tons, Captain ELDER, will sail on 15th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1842.

FOR CALCUTTA.
TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE fast sailing ship *CAROLINE*, 600 tons, H. JONES, Commander, —to leave on the 15th instant. For freight or passage, apply to AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHIRAZEE.
Nisbet Lane, January 11th 1842.

NOTICE.

THE *Malabar* will positively sail on Wednesday, the 12th instant, and the Passengers are requested to be on board by noon of that day.

Two Cabins below are still disengaged.
Apply to SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 10th Jany. 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and Credits of *George William Hessing Esquire*, late an Ensign in Her Majestys 41st Regiment of Foot within the Jurisdiction of the said Court with his Will annexed may be granted to *Maria Anne Hessing*, the widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of January 1842.
H. COLLINS.—*Petitioners Proctor.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of ROBERT LEWIS, late a British subject and a Captain in the Twenty Second Regiment of Native Infantry in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON Esquire Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof; Dated this 3d day of January 1842.

GEORGE HANCOCK.
Proctor for Petitioner.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of *Walter Carmichael Hailes*, late a Lieut. in the Second Regiment of Light Cavalry in the Military service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment and a British subject deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esquire*, Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court on behalf of the Petitioner *Pestonjee Merwanjee* a Creditor of the said deceased, limited ad collegenda bona et Solvenda debita of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 3d day of January 1842.
GEORGE HANCOCK, *Proctor for Petitioner.*

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday next, the 12th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, at the usual hour, the following assortment of goods, viz. Pieces of Bleached Duck, Gauze Silk Ariel Dresses, colored flannel, Printed by "*Ovington* and Co. of *London*," handsome Syria Dresses, a Lamb Wool Tartan Dress, 2 very handsome velvet Shawls bordered of the present fashion, Lamb Shawls of sizes, Satin Stocks, Knitted, Worsted and Lambs, Wool Socks, Sailor's Jackets, Scarlet Comforters of Sizes, Razor Straps, Shoes and Boots of sorts, Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, an Invoice of Whips, by "WATKINS," of *London*, consisting of Carriage, Buggy, Riding and Hunting Whips, &c. Cases of Window Glasses, also an elegant assortment of Pictures, comprising illustrations of Shakespeare, several of H. M. Ships, Steamers, Yachts, Ships in Gales of Wind, Sporting Pictures, Pictures of Dublin, Liverpool, Ramsgate, and a variety of choice Subjects.

At noon, any Carriages or Cattle that may offer; after which, a quantity of French Claret.

In the Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors in the matter of Sheik Bapoo, or otherwise Deen Mahomed, an Insolvent by order of the Common Assignee.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by public auction on the premises, situated near Duncan Road, a House with two apartments, assessed No. 6610 and 6611, on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

FOR SALE.—A dwelling House the property of Major OSBURNE, situated in the lines, at present occupied by H. M. 22d Regt.—Price 1,200 Rupees. For particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., Bombay.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARETTO at Poona, will shew the House.

NOTICE.

FOUND on the 10th instant in Tamarind lane, a Silk Purse with 2 Keys attached, containing Bank Notes and some coin, the owner on giving satisfactory proofs of its contents and on paying the expences of advertising will have it through the Printer.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. the following Superior Wines.

From Messrs. *Todd and Bosanquet.*

Sherry in Cases of 3 Doz. Quarts..	@ Rs. 32	℔ Doz.	
Do. in..do.. of 6..do..Pints..	,,	,,	12 ,,
Port in ..do.. of 3..do.. Quarts..	,,	,,	22 ,,
Do. in..do.. of 6...do..Pints..	,,	,,	12 ,,

From Messrs. *Willis, Hadow and Co.*

Champaign in one dozen Cases received	℔		
Ship Bombay.....	,,	45	,,
Port in Cases of 3 Dozen Quarts..	,,	22	,,
Do....do....6 do....Pints.. ..	,,	12	,,
Brown Sherry 3..do ...Quarts..	,,	22	,,
Pale....do ....3..do.... do....	,,	20	,,

From Monsr. *Phelan, of Bordeaux* received per La Ceres.

Champaign in Cases per 1 Doz. Quarts..	,,	35
Do.....do.... 2 do .. Pints..	,,	18
Brandy in Cases..... 1 do ..Quarts..	,,	20

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Shapoorjee Poonjeeaje e, Shroff* has contracted to purchase from Mes srs. *Bernardo Salvedor Texeiro and Pascoal Texeiro*, a Bungalow, with its appurtences, situated at Girgaum, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of the Oarf of Jadowjee Meestry, stands on the Furzundary groundas per ground rent, Rs. 11.8. 1. per annum at the rate of 11 reas per square yard. If any person or persons have any claims or demands by way of Mortgage or otherwise are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser in the verge of Butcher's street without the fort, at his shop thro' the notice of an attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date thereof, or else he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 10th January 1842.

FOR SALE.—Canary brids—lately imported. Apply to *Nasserwanjee and Pestonjee* No. 27 Appollo Street, near the Victoria Hotel.

A SMALL quantity of very Fresh Hams, received by one of the last arrivals, apply to *Merwanjee and Nowrojee*, opposite the Military Board Office.
Meadow Street, 11th January, 1842

CRBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm, which they strongly recommend, viz.—

In Butts.....		Rs	800
Very superior Pale and Brown Sherry	@ 26	Rs ℔	doz.
Fine old Mellow Port.....	24	,,	
2d Gro. Claret	24	,,	

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts.....		Rs	800
Superior Gold color Sherry.....	@ 22	Rs ℔	doz.
Old Port Wine..	22	,,	

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1842.

MASON AND GILBERTSON'S INDIAN PALE ALE.

THE undersigned have just landed a Batch of the above Burton Ale, which they strongly recommend to notice as being of excellent quality, Price 70 Rups. per Hhd.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 11th Jan. 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, in sets of £200,100 and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Govt.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines, of choice quality, received ex "Malabar" and "Bombay."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts.....	@ Rs	650
,, Hhds.	,,	350
,, Quarter Casks.	,,	170
,, Quart Bottles	,,	18 to 24 ℔ Dozen.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts.	@ Rs.	620	
,, Hhds.	,,	320	
,, Quar. Casks	,,	160	

J. W. O'CONNER, OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 Dozen Case,	@ Rs. 24	℔ Doz.
Fine Old Port in Quart	,, 20	℔ do.
do. Pint	,, 10	℔ do.
Sparkling Champagne,	,, 45	℔ do.
Brandy in Quart,	,, 12	℔ do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.
Rampart Row, 10th January, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1842.

No. 5. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Article 109 Section LXI, of the Military Code, which permits Officers newly appointed to Staff situations to draw, in the event of their absence, half the salary of the same until they assume charge; and to substitute in lieu thereof the Bengal Rule, namely, "officers nominated to situations, who from employment elsewhere or other cause, cannot immediately enter on their functions, are not to receive the allowances or salaries annexed thereto, which will be given to those who act temporarily in such situations during the absence of the nominees."

No. 6. Captain J. S. Leeson, of the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years agreeably to the Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1842.

No. 7. The following promotion is made.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon D. Buddo, to be Surgeon, vice Graham deceased, Date of rank, 9th July 1841.

No. 8. The following appointments are made.

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieut. E. C. Fanning, to be Adjutant, vice Honner, proceeded to England, date of appointment, 1st Dec. 1841.

Ensign R. M. Johnstone to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master to the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. until further orders.

No. 9. The following order is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1842.

No. 10. The following officers, Cadets of the season, 1825 and 1826, are promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain from the dates specified opposite their names.

Lieut. J. Stock, 23d Regt. N. L. I..30th Nov. 1841.
,, H. W. Brett, Artillery.....15th Dec. 1841.
,, J. S. Unwin, Artillery .....Do..do....do.

No. 11. The following promotions are made.

11th Regiment N. I.

Captain (Bt. Major) N. Campbell to be Major, Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) J. Whitemore, to be Captain, and Ensign D. Eicke to be Lieut. in succession to Liddell, deceased.—Date of rank, 27th Dec. 1841.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite to their names and posted to Regiments as follows.

Howden Trapand Briggs, as Ensign, Regimental rank 23d Dec. 1841, Army 2d July 1841, is appointed 6th N. I. vice Halswell, deceased.

John Daniel Williams as Ensign, Regimental rank 27th do. do. Army 14th July do. 11th Regt. N. I. vice Eicke, promoted.

An order by Major General R. A. Willis, dated Ahmedabad the 6th Dec. 1841, appointing Lieut. J. Taylor of the 18th Regiment N. I. to act as Interpreter to the 3d Regiment N. I. until further orders.

No. 12. The following promotions are made.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. H. Berthon, to be Captain, and 2d Lieut. P. S. Hart, to be 1st Lieut. in succession to Jervis retired, Date of rank, 30th Dec. 1841.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. (Brevet Captain) F. Farrant, to be Captain, and Cornet W. Ashburner to be Lieut. in succession to Scott resigned the service, Date of rank, 24th March 1840.

20th Regiment N. I.

Captain F. Apthorp to be Major, Lieut (Brevet Captain) S. C. Baldwin to be Captain, and Ensign J. F. Goodfellow to be Lieut., in succession to Forbes removed to the Invalid establishment, Date of rank, 23d Dec. 1841.

The undermentioned officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their names and posted to Regiments as follows.

Rank as Ensign in the 2d Regt. N. I.

Harry Rivers, 30th Dec. 1841, in the Regt. and in the Army 11th Jan. 1839, appointed to the Engineers.

Charles William Barr, do. 23d Dec. 1841 do. 12th June 1841, do. do. 20th Regt. N. I.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 6th Jan. 1842.

The European unfits of the Regiment of Artillery, and 1st and 2nd European Regiments, will appear before the Medical Board on Monday next the 10th instant at 11 o'clock A. M., and at the Adjutant General's Office on the Wednesday following at the same hour, for examination.

2. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

11th Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. S. Hewett from 25th Dec. 1841 to 25th Jan. 1842, on private affairs to proceed to Bombay.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 8th January 1842.

1. Havildar Major Oomindsing, and Havildar Teekram Dhobee of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, are transferred to the Cooley Police Corps, and ordered to join.

2. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

1st Bombay European Regt.—Ensign W. C. Anderson, from 1st Jan. to 1st March, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

4th Regt. N. I. or Rifles.—Lieut. W. G. C. Hughes, from 1st to 31st January, on Medical certificate to remain at Mahableshwar.

8th Regt. N. I.—Major H. Sandwith, from 5th to 15th January, in extension to remain at Bombay on urgent private affairs.

11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson, from 1st to 31st January, on Medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

Do. do.—Lieut C. N. Treasure, from 1st to 31st January, on Medical certificate to remain at Mahableshwar.

22d Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. S. Jones, from 29th Dec. to 31st January, on Medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Colonel W. Spiller, from 15th Jan. to 15th March, to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

Native Veteran Battalion.—Lieut. and Acting Adjutant A. M. Haselwood, from 2d to 31st January, to remain at the Mahableshwar Hills, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay 10th January 1842.

1 The following removals and transfers in the Regiment of Artillery are ordered:

Lieut. Col. F. P. Lester, from Golundauze Battalion to 2d Battalion.

Major W. Jacob, from 2 Battalion, to 1st Batt.

Captain J. S. Leeson, from Horse Brigade to Gol. Battalion.

,, M. F. Willoughby, from 2d Battalion, to 1st Battalion.

,, T. E. Cotgrave, from Golundauze Battalion, to Horse Brigade.

Lieut. H. W. Brett, from Horse Brigade, to 2 Batt.

,, H. Forster, from do. to do.

,, R. C. Wormald, from 1st Battalion to Golundauze Battalion.

,, E. S. Blake, from 2d Battalion, to Golundauze Battalion.

2d Lieutenant J. Hamilton, from 1st Battalion, to Golundauze Battalion, to join the detachment at Ahmedabad.

,, W. D. Aitkin, from 1st Battalion to Horse Brigade, to join 3d Troop.

,, C. B. Fuller from, 1st Battalion to Gol. Batt. to join the detachment at Rajkote.

,, J. Worgan, from 1st Battalion, to Gol. Batt., to join the detachment at Surat.

,, E. Wray, from 1st Battalion, to 2d Battalion, to join 2d Company at Kurrachee.

,, J. G. Lightfoot, from 1st Battalion to Gol. Battalion, to join 8th Company at Aden.

,, J. G. Petrie, from 1st Battalion, to 2d Gol. Battalion, to join 2d Company at Kurrachee.

,, J. D. Woolcombe, from 1st Battalion, to Horse Brigade, to join 4th Troop.

,, J. C. Smith, from 1st Battalion, to Horse Brigade, to join the 1st Troop.

Lieutenant T. G. McDonnell on being relieved by 2d Lieutenant Lightfoot is directed to join the 1st Troop Horse Brigade.

2d Lieutenant R. B. Brett will accompany the 1st Troop Horse Brigade to Poona, and then proceed and join the 4th.

Captain T. E. Cotgrave is directed to join immediately the 4th Troop Horse Artillery at Deesa.

2d. Gunner W. Reynolds, of the late 4 Major Non Effective List, master Painter in the Grand Arsenal is promoted to Serjeant, from the 26th Oct. last.

3d. A Committee will assemble at the Grand Arsenal at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon to inspect and report upon 48 sets of camel Harness made up by the contractor for army accoutrement.

President.
Major W. M. Coghlan, Artillery.
Members.
With the Sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor. Captain W. E. Rawlinson 1st ,, Eur. Regt. F. Lucas H. M. 6th Regt.

Upon the completion of the above duty the Proceeding to be sent to the Military Board, and the Committee dissolved.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

22nd N. I. Assist. Surgeon D. Grierson from 1st Feb. to 15th March, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.
Saturday, January 8th, 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Increased activity has been exhibited in the Cotton Market for qualities adapted for china, and ships are wanted for that quarter. To England little Export is going on, yet prices continue comparatively high.

OPIUM.—Prices have given way about 8 or 10 Rupees per chest. The Stock is as follows.

Balance of former year's Importation ..... Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. to the 4th January 1842	5,564½
	5,567½
Exported from the 27th October to the 4th Jan. 1842	2,628½
Remaining..... .....Chests	2,939

CHINA PRODUCE.

SILK AND SUGARCANDY.—Are still dull of sale.

EUROPE GOODS.

There is some demand for fine Chintzes of approved patterns, coarse Grey Longcloths, and some other goods, but prices are still low.

METALS.

SWEDISH IRON.—Has been sold at Rs. 50 per candy.
ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Has improved, several sales having been made the end of last week, and the begining of this at Rs. 28 per candy.
HOOP IRON.—Is in demand.
SHEET IRON.—Has Improved.
SPELTER.—Can now be sold at Rs. 19 per cwt, but there is very little in the place.
COPPER.—Is firm.
COCHINEAL.—Has been sold at Rs. per lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Is nominally at 2s. | 0¼d at 2s | 0¼d per Rupee.
,, ON CALCUTTA.—Sight Bills have (we believe) been sold at Rs. 98½ but as the Government have announced another sale, the rate for 30 days bills will remain Nominal till after the average is ascertained.
,, ON MADRAS.—Rs. 98¾ at 99, but may be expected to fall as this Government have advertised for tenders for the sale of Bills on that of Madras.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—£ 3 per Ton.
,, Rs. 10 to 18 per candy for Cotton to Macao.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs. as
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	105	105- 8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	105	105- 8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	105	105- 8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,000	105	105- 8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26	105	105- 8
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36	93	93- 8
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36 Comp's Rs	93	93
Five ℔ cent Transfer Loan, of 1824-25	100	100
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1841-42	100	100 8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's	98	98 8
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	98	98 8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto ditto	98	98 8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ℔ 100 Dollars	220	220
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2 0	2 0
Bills on London @ 30 days sight Co's Govern.	2 0	2 0
Price of Bullion and Specie.		
Spanish Dollars wanted ℔ 100	206	206
Ditto do. broken ℔ 100	205	205
German Crowns ℔ 100	205	205
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £ Stg.	9	9
Specie Silver Ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs	105	105
Ditto do. small ditto ℔ 100 Tolahs	102	102
Bombay Bank Shares	1 0 0	1 0 0 do
Asia Bank Shares		
Remarks of Exportation.		
Bombay to London	1 5 0	do
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0	do
Ditto to Port Louis	1 5 0	1 5 0 do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Madras	1 0 0	1 0 0 do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0	1 0 0 do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Singapore	3 0 0	do
Ditto Rangoon	2 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0	do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

January 7th. The East India Company's Cutter Nerbudda, Hesson Coorjee, Syrang, from Surat.

Do Ship Queen Victoria, John Black, Master, from Liverpool, 10th August 1841.

Do. 9th. Ship William Pirrie, J. Macdonall, Master, from Liverpool, 4th August 1841.

Departures.

January 6th. Brig Anonyma, John Vaux, Master to China.
Passengers. B. Cator, Esq. John Prendergast, Esq.
Do. 8th. Ship Childe Harold, Geo. Willis, Master, to London, calling at Hurnee and Vingorla.
Passengers Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Newport, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Pelly, Miss Pelly, Mrs. Fogerty, Miss Harper, Miss Macdonald, Major Newport, Lieut. Moore,—Robertson, Esq. and 13 Children, Mrs. Reeves and family, to Vingorla.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Feb
Malabar	Skinner & co	London	10th Jan
Cumbrian	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London	15th Jan.
Orwell	Forbes & co	London	14th Jan
Thistle	Frith & co	Liverpool	despatch
Clarendon	Ritchie Stewart & co.	Liverpool	15th Jan
Mertoun	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	despatch
Kilblain	Eglinton Maclean & co	Liverpool	15th Jan
Columbine	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	despatch
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	
England	Forbes & co	Liverpool	despatch
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Brilliant	McVicar, Burn & co	Falmouth	
Geo. Cuvier (*French*)		Bourdeaux	
Bengal Packet	Forbes & co	Calcutta	12th Jan
Sheh Allum		Calcutta	
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co.	Calcutta	1st Feb
Caroline	Aga. M. Rahim	Calcutta	15th Jan
Swallow	Skinner & co	Madras	31st Dec
Reunion (*French*)	T. Jefferies	Marseilles	
Wild Irish Girl	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	despatch
Castle Huntly	CursetjeeCowasjee & co	China	despatch
Good Success	Jamsetjee Jejeerb. S. & co	China	despatch
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & co	China	1st Feb
Vestal	Remington & co	China	16th Jan
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	
H. M. C. Steamer Seaforth	Frith & co	Colombo	on arrival of Mail.
Monarch	T. Jeffries	Singapore	30th Dec
Freak	Edulji ee Framjee & co.	Singapore	
Drongan	Gillanders Ewart & co.		
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co		
Mor	Remington & co		
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Colonist	Skinner & co		
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy		
Julia			
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co		
St. Vincent	Campbell, Miller & co.		
William Perrie	W. &		
A. C. Steamers	Atalanta, Berenice, Zenobia, Indus		
H. C. Brig	Tapter		
,, ,, Sloop	Elphinstone		
,, ,, Schooner	Emily		
,, ,, ,,	Maldives		
,, ,, Cutter	Nurbuddah		
,, ,, R. Ship	Hastings		

The Light Vessel at the Rock Station

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Dec 27th.—English Barque Mary Sophia, W. Reid, from Bordeaux 4th August; Dutch Barque Pluncies, S. J. Rotgant, from Holland 25th July, and Batavia 16th Nov., and the French Ship Adele, V. Bonnet, from Marseilles 8th, and Island Hyeria 18th July.

Dec. 28th—English Ship Duke of Argyle, T. T. Webb, from Portsmouth 27th August and Lizard Point 1st Nov.; English Barque Rob Roy, J. Ade, from China 15th Nov. and Penang 9th Dec.; English Barque Palinurus, J. Henderson, from London 1st, and Madeira 22d Aug.; English Ship Scotia, J. Campbell, from Portsmouth 2d Sept.; English Barque Ida, J Thompson, from Newcastle 7th August, and St. Jago, 11th Sept.; English Barque Burnhopeside, J. Pratt, from London 6th July, and Madeira 5th August; English Ship Kingston J. Broadfoot, from Liverpool 4th August, and the English Barque Mauritian, T. Long, from Mauritius 28th Oct.

Dec. 29th.—English Ship Forth, N. Heckford, from Bombay 15th Nov., Cochin (no date and Allepee 25th Nov.

☞ Poppy and Plancius arrived of Calcutta yesterday.

Dec. 30th.—English Barque Sea Queen, C. R. Smith, from China 2d and Singapore 26th Nov., and the H. C. Transport Ship Rohomany, W. G. Woodhouse, from Hong Kong 5th October, and Cuddalore 3d December, and the English Steamer Maria, H. Lonsdale, from Moulmein 19th Dec.

☞ Concurrent and Mary Sophia arrived off Calcutta, and Duke of Argyle off Cooley Bazar yesterday.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Adele, from Marseilles.—Madame and 2 misses Blanc.

Per Duke of Argyle.—The hon'ble mrs. Forbes and child; mrs Shaw; mrs. Boileau; misses Jeremie, R. Jeremie, Sutherland and Shaw; the hon'ble mr. Forbes, B. C. S.; capt. Humfrys, H. M. Artillery, Lieut. Steel 41st Regt. B. N. I. lieut. Shaw, 25th regt. B. N. I. in charge of H. C. recruits; H. C. Cromline, assist. surg. in medical charge of recruits; J. T. Boileau, esq. assist. surg. W. Sutherland, esq.; Alex. Hunter, esq. M. D.; A. Logan, and H. Trenbet, esq s.; F. Lind, esq. writer; messrs. F. Hemmington, H. Patterson, F. Smith, W. Gordon, and D. Maunsell, cadets, 33 H. E. I. Co's recruits.

Per Rob Roy from China—G. Gonzaga, esq. merchant. From Singapore J. Almieda, esq. merchant; mrs. Almieda; 2 misses Almieda; master Almieda.

Per Scotia from London.—Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Murray, mrs Nuthall, mrs. Cautley, mrs. Boisrangon, mrs. Simpson, mrs. Robertson, mrs. Moss, mrs. McCann, Mrs. K. Egan, Mrs M. Egan, Misses Lynn, Woolley, Owen, McDonough, Shanley Fitzpatrick, and Hart; revd. Dr. Buckhouse; capt Cautley, 10th B cavalry, capt. Wilson, 10th N. I lieut. Clifford, 21 N. I lieut. Clark, 1st N. I., J. R. Colas, esq.; messrs. McLaglan, Leathes, and Campbell cadets: mr. Reid, steerage passenger; H. M. Recruits 77 men, 5 women, and 1 child

Per Ida from Newcastle—Mr. and mrs. Anderson and child Agent.

Per Palinurus—Mrs. Allen and child.

Per Burnhopeside from London—Mr. J. Mullins

Per Mauritian—Mr. Cleeve, merchant, and mr. Burchell, mariner.

Per Forth, from Bombay,—Mrs. Richmond Shakespear; lieut. col. Wilson; messrs. A. Beecher, Davidson and H Bowers.

Per Sea Queen.—Mr. and mrs. E. F. Elliot and family, and messrs. G. F. Davidson and Alpheus.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Duke of Argyle on Tuesday, the 7th Dec. in lat 0 15 S. long 87 30 E. Boarded the Princess Royal, from Calcutta to Liverpool. On the 8th Dec. signalized the Seymour, from Calcutta.

The Mauritian on the 10th Dec. in lat 16 11 N. long 85 by E. spoke the Charles Regan, from Madras to Coringa, out 20 days.

The Forth, on the 25th Dec. spoke the barque Medora.

REMARKS.

The Forth exchanged signals with the Prince Regent Yacht in long 78 56 E. lat 5 52 N.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

December 29, Barque Defiance, R. W. Evatt, from Macao, 22d Nov. and Singapore 12th Dec.

Passengers.—Mrs. Evatt, Captain Eaton, Captain Glover, M. N. I., Mr. Wingfield, 1 ayah, 2 servants, 1 Framer, 3 Privates Madras Army

December 31, Brig Pygen Boun, J. H. Miller, from Coringa 28th instant.

Do. 31, H. C. Steamer Enterprize, C. H. Berthon, I. N. from Calcutta 22nd, Vizagapatam 27th, and Coringa, 30th Dec.

Passengers.—Messrs. Bell and Sibley.

DEPARTURES.

December 28, Brig Henry Hoyle, J. Griffiths, to Cavelong.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

January 5th. Ensign Home, 3d Regt. N. I. from Ahmedabad.

Do. 9th. Corne. G. L. Lock, 3d Cavalry, from Poonah.

Do. 10th. Captain Waters, 3d Madras Cavalry.

Departures.

January 7th. Lieut. Ranciaud, 6th Regt. N. I. to Mahableshwar.

Do. do. Captain Shawe, 22d Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.

Do. 8th. Lieut. Geo. Bainbridge; 2d Eur. Lt. I. to Poonah.

Do. do. Surgeon J. Cunningham, Medical Staff, to Ahmedabad.

Do. 10th. Assistant Surgeon Winchester, Civil Surgeon, to Rutnagherry.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 27th Dec., at the residence of major Irvine, C. B, Chowringhee, the lady of lieut.-col. Low, C. B, of a son.

At Bareilly, on the 17th Dec. the lady of lieut. Glasford of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th Dec. the lady of lieut. Ralph Smyth, artillery, of a son still-born.

At Segowlee, in Tirhoot, on the 20th Dec, the lady of Dr. Yeatman, surg. 12th regiment native infantry, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 26th Dec. the lady of Manackjee Rustomjee, esq. of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 29th Dec. the lady of major Irvine, C. B. Engineers, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th Dec. mrs. James M. Mackie, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 29th Dec. at his residence, Colvin's Ghaut, the lady of Wm. Thompson, esq. of a son.

At the Powder Works, Ishapore, on the 25th December, the wife of overseer Thomas White, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 30th Dec., the wife of Dr. J. Jackson of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th December, the lady of J. A. Faris, esq. of Midnapore, indigo planter, of a daughter.

At Mymensing, on Christmas-day, the lady of Wm. Trevor Law, esq. of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 25th Dec. the wife of the rev. James Paterson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by special license, on Wednesday, the 22d Dec. by the rev. H. Fisher, Charles Gurstin esq. C. S. to Elizabeth, daughter of John Montgomery Hill, Esq.

At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, on the 26th Dec. by the rev. H. S. Fisher, M. A. lieut. S. B. D. Anderson, H. M. 49th foot, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late lieut.-col. Wilkinson, of the same regt.

At Ghazeepore, on the 20th December, by special license, Thomas Theriplad, esq. of Jaunpore, to miss Sarah Parsons.

On the 28th December at the Cathedral, by the rev. G. U. Withers, Principal of Bishop's College, the rev. T. C. Simpson, to miss Eliza Susan Berney, daughter of G. R. B. Berney, esq. late of the Bengal C. S.

At Dum-Dum, on the 27th Dec. by the rev. Anthony Gurstin, Arthur Austin Roberts, esq. civil service, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late colonel William Wood, of the Bengal army.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, in Mendhy Bagaun, on the 23d Dec. mrs. Davies, alias Bebee Sahib Khafon, aged 80 years, from a fit she was seized with while bathing.

At Calcutta, on the 27th Dec., master H. J. Harman, aged 2 years, 9 months and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the 26th December, mr. Stephen Woolaston Teague, assistant in the Honorable Company's Mint, aged 31 years, 3 months and 10 days

At Lucknow, on the 28th November, lieutenant Robert Reynolds, 7th Regiment Native Infantry deeply and sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Mhow, on the 17th November, of cholera, Cornet Charles Fry Magniac, 2d regiment light cavalry, most deeply and sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Kurnaul, on the 12th December, Donald Lewis Grant, the infant son of captain D. M. Cameron, her majesty's 3d or buffs aged 8th months and 1 day.

At Calcutta, on the 22nd Dec. Juliet Eliza, infant daughter of mr. and mrs. R. W. Walters, aged 10 months and 23 days.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Dec. James Charles, the only son of mr. and mrs. J. Bennett, aged 1 year, 11 months and 8 days.

On the 5th Nov. at Sukkur, in Upper Scinde, mr. Charles Davis, of the Indian navy, and second master of the Steamer *Comet*, aged 23 years.

At Mhow, on the 24th Nov. William Travers Birdwood, the youngest son of capt. Birdwood, 3d regiment native infantry, aged 10 months and 19 days.

On board the ship Clifford, on the 11th July last lieut. E. Swiney, H. M. 26th regt. to his 2nd year, much regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 27th December mrs. Mary Plummer, after a lingering illness of two months.

At Ruttergorrie, on the 22th December, at the residence of mr. J. H. Frederick, mr. Nicholas Roscoe, aged 56 years.

At Nauhpore, Purneah, at the residence of James Kellwich esq. Mrs. A. Sayer, aged 36 years, after a lingering sickness of three years, which she bore with Christian fortitude; and deeply lamented by all her relations and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 14th December, mr. John Beecher, of the firm of Beecher, Clingman and co.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At the Wesleyan Mission House, Royapettah, on the 18th December, the wife of the Revd. J. K. Best, of a Son.

At Cochin, on the 21st instant, the Lady of T. Harris, Esq. M. C. S. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 25th instant, Lydia, aged 2 years and 6 months; the infant daughter of Mr. F. Culloden

At Cuddalore, on the 25th instant, Thomas Conway Frazer, second Son of Lieut. W. Legeatt, Commanding the General Depot, aged 12 years and 6 months, most deeply regretted.

AGRA.

BIRTHS.

At Bareilly, on the 23rd of Dec., the lady of Fleetwood Williams, of a son.

At Bareilly, on 23rd Dec., the lady of Bt. Capt. Maitland, Quarter-Master 4th Regt. N. I. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Ghazeepore, on the 20th Dec. by special licence, Thomas Theriepland, Esq, of Juanpore, to Miss Sarah Parsons.

DEATHS.

At Agra, on Wednesday, the 22nd Dec, Mr. Assistant Commissary J. C. Permein, aged 58 years, 8 months and 4 days, deeply and deservedly regretted.

At Allahabad, on the 23rd instant, suddenly, Miss Brantd.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE.—DEC. 29.

CABOOL.—We have given below the substance of our news from Jellalabad, Cabul, Tazee and Candahar, but a report prevails in this station that an engagement did really take place in Cabul on the 4th, and 5th instant, in which our party was completely victorious, and that Akbar Khan had thought it better to give himself up. It will be seen that our last letter from Jellalabad makes mention of a heavy cannonading having been heard in the direction of Cabul on the 7th. But it also mentions that a horseman arrived on the 11th, stating that he had left Cabul on the 7th instant, that all was right there and that there had been no fighting lately and no men on the road. This may however be an attempt at deception. We sincerely trust that the first report may turn out true.

Letters from Jellalabad of the 9th instant, brought us accounts of the engagement at Cabul, alluded to in our last Saturday's Supplement, and we regret to say with severe loss, as regards Officers on our side, and no doubt remains of the truth of the sad news. Col. Oliver, commanding, and Captain Mackintosh of the 5th N. I., Lieut. Laing of the 27th N. I. were killed on the spot, and Brevet Captain Walker, of the 4th Local Horse, died, soon after reaching camp, of his wounds.

We give the first account which reached us from Jellalabad, in which it will be seen matters appeared more favorable than they afterwards proved.

Jellalabad, 9th December 1841.

"Yesterday a Lughman Chief sent us particulars of the fight at Cabul on the 23d. The enemy had mounted on a height, commanding cantonments at a long range, the old portuguese 18 pounder they took at Chureekar.—It was supported by the *élite* of their force, which General E. seems not to have known, for he sent out a mere party to take it. They dashed up the hill, but were completely surrounded and fought their way back towards cantonment, suffering great loss; a reinforcement turned the tide. The enemy were driven up the hill and forced to retire, but they carried off their gun, all their best men defending it desperately. Here they (enemy) sustained their heavy loss, especially of chiefs; Meer Musjeedee, Abdoola Khan and 13 others are named amongst the killed. On the same day all the Ghilzees united in a rush at the Bastion of the Bala Hissar. Our people allowed them *to come* quite close, and their grape and musquetry poured destruction upon them, they were slain in heaps—a sortie headed by the Wuzeer and the Prince Sufder Jung, was also quite successful, and it was a bad day altogether for *the faithful*. Akber Khan, Dost Mahomed's eldest son, arrived at Cabul, on the 25th, and has sent written proclamations here calling on all to attack us, But the affairs of the 14th ultimo and 1st Inst. have considerably damped the zeal of the crusaders and we get heaps of supplies. At Jellalabad every day increases our strength and adds to our means of subsistence. If the Khyberies take part with us we shall be all right,—at present they waive, and our two successes on the 15th ultimo and 1st inst. alone prevented their closing the pass."

Our letter of the 11th, however, gives us further particulars of the affair, which, though successful, has been accompanied with so much disaster. It appears that the enemy invested the entrenched camp in great numbers, and no resource was left but to sally out and attempt to drive them back; the engagement was most severe, and the insurgents were enabled to repulse our troops and to capture their *only* gun, but our men, falling back on a reserve, soon returned reinforced to the attack, re-captured the gun, and drove the enemy back with great slaughter. Anderson's Cavalry again shone conspicuous and did great execution, and the fire of the Infantry is said to have been very well directed, in this engagement Abdoollah Khan and 14 other chiefs were killed.

From another letter, of the same date, we glean the following; there are now three months provisions in Jellalabad, an agreeable contrast to the state and the anticipations of the troops when they arrived there, for from all accounts nothing could have been more disheartening when, on the 13th ultimo, they found there were *only two days half rations* for the whole force, the walls destitute of parapets and full of breaches, with shelter for an enemy within twenty paces of the ramparts. The enemy on the 14th Nov. were all but inside the *fortress*, when the sally of Captain Oldfield's Squadron of the 5th, with a Resallah of Anderson's Horse drove them off.

It is added, that on the 7th Instant, the report of firing was heard in the direction of Cabul, from 9 A. M. till sunset, supposed to be our guns in Cantonment, and a Native Chief sent in a report of a fight on the 4th and 5th Instant, supposed, however, to have been a skirmish with forage parties. He reported also, that Morreddin Khan, the Jaun Baz Chief, who went over to the enemy at Gundamuck, and raised the country against Jellalabad, was killed. The enemy are reported to be still very arrogant, and to propose to the Envoy, as a pledge for his safety, that we give up Shah Soojah, and leave the country. We could offer comments upon the improvidence of our measures, as regards the defenceless state of Jellalabad, and the total forgetfulness of our politicals, as regards placing a reserved force on either side of Cabul, but under present circumstances, think, that the less is said the better, the subject is almost too deplorable to comment upon.

At Candahar, as will be seen from the subjoined letter, but very little is known of the state of affairs in Cabul, and of course great anxiety reigns there.

We give our last letter from that quarter:—

Nor-West, December 5th, 1841.

"For a length of time, no authentic news have reached from Cabool, nothing is *known* of the state of affairs there, but (in the absence of all official communications) the assertions, of the respectable natives here are that, our troops have been obliged to abandon Cabool, that one part of the army has taken up a position on one of the neighbouring hills, and that the remainder has been permitted to retire conditionally on Jellalabad. Sir W. McNaghten and General Elphinstone having been retained as hostages. Cabool is in ashes, as you have, no doubt heard, our troops were shelling it for two days before they effected its destruction; the road is completely blocked up from Cabool to Candahar, and all communication cut off, not only by the snow, but by hordes of the Rebels, who will let no one pass, without stripping him to the skin, for fear of his being the bearer of intelligence from that quarter; it is also confidently asserted, that Ghiznie has been carried, but whether it is really in the hands of the Rebels or not, it is certainly in a most ticklish state, there being but one corps there under the command of Colonel Palmer, which is quite inadequate to offer any thing like a protracted resistance to the force which is supposed to have gone against it. McLaren's Brigade has found it utterly impracticable to push on to Cabool, they are to return, but cannot leave their encamping ground for want of carriage, all the animals are dead or dying, or being absconded with. Leech wishes the Brigade not to return, but to go into the Gooroo's country, who has proclaimed war to the knife against us; he is one of the state prisoners who escaped from Crawford, he has not been long it seems, in organizing a new force. Leech is straining every nerve to procure camels and supplies for the Brigade, and has men out in all directions, endeavouring to obtain even bullocks for the same purpose. Great anxiety exists in Candahar, as many suppose that if the Dooranees do not rise within the city, they will outside it, so for the present, no armed men are allowed to leave the town, all the sentries have been doubled at every gate, and the sepoys have all been directed to sleep in their clothes with their arms by their sides; the respectable women have been all sent out of the town, and the armed men are endeavouring in every possible way to follow them, but General Nott has taken every precaution which prudence and wisdom could suggest to counteract their schemes, which I think, he will successfully do, or if there should be a rising, he will be able to hold his own.

P. S. I am sorry to inform you of a melancholy catastrophe, which took place the other day in the Bolan Pass. Dr. C., of the Bengal Medical Service, was coming up dak to this country, he was found dead in his palanquin, having put a period to his existence by cutting his throat with a dissecting knife, so great was his despair at being obliged to come to this horrible country."

COLONEL MCLAREN'S BRIGADE.—Report gives out that Col. McLaren's Brigade is returned to Candahar, but we are not quite certain that such an event, has, as yet, actually, occurred although we believe it has. We gather from a letter from the Brigade, dated Tazee the 30th November, that every thing is most unpromising, in fact going on from "worse to worse."

The Camels and Donkeys are dying in numbers daily and the snow renders the road almost impassable, whilst sickness is doing its frighful work upon the sepoys and camp followers; rheumatism and dysentry have made their appearance and the Hospital is full, whilst necessity obliges even the sick to take their turn of duty. The wet, too, has spoiled many of the stores of Attah, and with the Thermometer at 28 degreess below freezing point our correspondents remark that a return to Candahar is the only alternative to save the whole Brigade from destruction; out of 1600 donkeys that left Candahar only 1099 remain and not 400 of these could carry more than half a load. Colonel McLaren is represented as exerting himself in every possible manner, spares no expence, and the troops struggle well against the obstacles presented to them. A Special committee was to sit on the 30th to determine what was the best course to adopt with regard to carriage under the circumstances, but there appears to be no probability of the Brigade proceeding, for however ready the Sepoys may be to push on, neither the camp followers nor the beasts of burden can do so.

THE 1ST REGIMENT OF LIGHT CAVALRY.—IS, we hear, to leave Kurnaul as soon as practicable for Ferozepore; our Correspondent from that quarter, it will be seen, states that the 7th Cavalry are to have the preference in case of any Corps of that arm being ordered to Affghanistan,

DELHI.—The 72d Regiment N. I. marched for Meerut on the 25th under command of Colonel Roberts, C. B. and will be stationed there for the present.

The 2d Battalion Light Infantry arrived from Meerut on Sunday under command of Major Andrews, and proceeded on escort duty yesterday with the Head Quarters camp.

The Commander-in-Chief, with his staff and suite, left at sunrise yesterday morning under the usual salute.

A Troop of the 7th Light Cavalry accompanied the Camp.

The 22d Regiment N. I. leave this in consequence of their continued weak state from sickness, on the arrival of one of the corps destined to remain at the station, and will, it is supposed, proceed to Agra.

The 6th N. I. may be expected about the 31st Inst. and the 55th on the 1st proximo.

Captain Lawrenson's troop of Horse Artillery leaves this for Kurnaul on Friday morning, accompanied by a Troop of 7th Cavalry.

The Ball and Supper given to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Nicolls, by Brigadier Hunter and the Officers of the Delhi Brigade, came off on Thursday evening with very good spirit, although with not quite the usual freshness of our Delhi parties, a little more formality being observable. The stewards deserve all praise for their arrangements; the Supper, in tents was particulary good, and must have been pleasing, not only to the eyes, but to the taste of the guests.

The 7th Cavalry and Horse Artillery were inspected in review order on Monday morning last, and such a novelty in Delhi drew together a very large number of spectators; the evolutions were skilfully executed and with much precision, and the charges of Cavalry particularly pleased the Natives who appeared to glory in the dust. Sir Jasper Nicolls complimented Colonel Stedman, commanding the 7th Cavalry, and Captaind Lawrenson, of the Horse Artillery, in unqualified an well deserved terms.

There was no Infantry review in consequence of the weak state of the Brigade and the numerous guards furnished in every direction.

ARRIVALS.—*24th*, Captain Jellicoe, 2d Light Infantry Battalion from Meerut.—*25th*, Lieutenant Colonel Cureton, H. M. 16th Lancers from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—*25th*, Lieut. Colonel Cureton, H. M. 16th Lancers, to Meerut.

AGRA UKHBAR, DECEMBER 30.

The following is a letter just received from Ferozepore. The news or report that it gives, is evidently of a date subsequent to the action of the 23d. Notwithstanding the defeat, the enemy then sustained, the terms now offered by them appears as if they had triumphed, and savour little of defeat or despair. Their offer will, if true, form a new page in the History of British India, if it be not thrown into the shade by a series of redeeming exploits on our side; though it is foolish to talk of exploits, when the struggle is for life, for safety and for deliverance from disgrace, such as never thereatened British arms or British policy. This last insult or degradations will, we hope, fully rouse the Government to a full sense of their position, and urge them to an energy equal to the resources at their command. Let them move 20,000 men upon Cabool, and as Napoleon would have said—and done too—destroy its existence as a nation.

"The 10th Cavalry are ordered on to Peshawar, and the 1st from Ferozepore to Kurnaul.

The news from Cabul is that Shahzada Zeman Khan has been proclaimed King, Jubber Khan appointed Vuzeer, and Dost Mahomed's son, Ukbur, who has escaped from Bokharah, Commandant of the Army.

They have offered Sir William Macnaghten these terms "Make Shah Soojah over to us and march out of the country, and we will not molest you, but supply you with every thing, and order the Passes to be opened!!"

THE SEIKHS AND CHINESE.—We present our readers with another of our friend "Pilgrim's" agreeable and useful communications. He confirms what Jacquemont has said (and the poor, vain Frenchman is fortunate in having any of his statements confirmed) of the jealousy and vigilance of the Chinese towards foreigners but we can hardly go as far as "Pilgrim" does, in praise of the mildness and clemency of their Government. He speaks, no doubt from authority, but almost all accounts agree in describing it, as based nearly wholly upon fear, and sustained by cruelty. The Thibet Chinaman appears to agree fully with his Canton fellow subject, as to the nature of foreign nations, which are all indiscriminately "outer barbarians." Their great aversion appears to be John Bull, whom they regard in something of the same light, that John himself was too apt to do his own "*furriners*," and which implies that he is neither a very honest nor a very upright fellow. This great mistake is now however, in course of being removed, and China that has managed to segregate herself so long from the rest of the world, will soon be forcibly introduced into it, to take such place as she shall be entitled to. The fugitive Tartars of Thibet will explain to their countrymen, that the English are humane and kind—the first virtue in a savage's belief, and savages the Chineses are from the Emperor to the peasant—while the cannonthat played at Chusan and Ningpo will proclaim that they are brave, powerful and merciful.

The remarks and table on the trade between Almorah and Thibet, drawn up by "Pilgrim," shall appear in our next.

"The last time I wrote to you was for the purpose of communicating the news of the successful advance of the Chinese troops against the Seikh invaders of Thibet, and I now take the opportunity of letting you know, that my former intelligence of their movements has since been confirmed, as far as can be ascertained from the uncertain nature of our communication with the countries beyond the Passes, at this season of the year.

It is now certain that Zorawur Singh himself, and the main body of his troops have been attacked, and lost a number of men. There are about fifteen of them who fled, and made good their road across the Himala, who are now in the Kumaon territory, on their way to Almorah, where they are to be lodged in the fort, until orders are received from Government for their final disposal. There can be little doubt of their being set at liberty, as a matter of course. They must have suffered dreadfully on their journey, the Passes were all closed for a month back for every ordinary purpose, and it is most astonishing how they could have managed to reach this side in safety; but I suppose, terror of the Chinese, and their own cowardice accomplished what prudence and courage would never have undertaken.

The Seikhs are doubtless, ere now, undergoing a well merited retribution for the cruelties they inflicted on the unoffending Tartars during the late invasion, in plundering them of every thing and then driving them from their homes and country. I am sure no one can feel the least regret at the retaliation, for never was there a more unwarranted, or a more wanton aggression than that of the Seikhs, in their invasion of Thibet. I cannot help holding them in the same kind of detestation as the Tartars do; I think they are a nation of arrogant cowardly robbers and the most cruel and ignorant of all the civilized nations of Hindoostan. The valley of Cashmere is an existing evidence of these assertions, and in proof of their extreme ignorance in general, it is a fact, that Zorawur Singh started from Ladak, with a vague sort of notion, that he would in a few weeks reach Lassa, and be able to plunder it, having heard that it was a place of immense wealth and resources. His astonishment was great, when at the end of summer, he found himself not one-third of the way to the Capital of Thibet, with his opponents gathering strength in every direction. His attack on Chaprung, followed up by the capture of Toling and Gartope, were merely preparatory to the grand object of his unprincipled expedition, which was the pillage of Lassa. So much for his geographical knowledge, and he is considered to be superior to most of his countrymen of the same class. My last accounts report that his retreat to Ladak is now cut off in every way, not only by the Chinese troops but also by the extreme severity of the present winter, which of itself, I am assured, cannot fail of proving the destruction of every man of his band. The Chinese are not very celebrated for wasting human life in battle, where it is possible to avoid it, and I think it most probable that they will now leave the elements to do the work of destruction. Thus must the last vestige of the Seikh invasion of China disappear, and in a few years it will be talked of among the Tartars as a tale of bygone days.

I think the consequences cannot fail of being advantageous to our interests as far as the intercourse of the two nations is concerned, as so many of the Tartar refugees, have found in our territories, during their misfortunes, that protection against their invaders, which their own Government for the time, were unprepared to afford them; and they undoubtedly must return to their own country, with more liberal and enlightened notions of the character and principles of the British Indian Empire. They have hitherto been taught by their rulers to consider China as all powerful among the Asiatic nations, and to look upon every other with contempt and suspicion. Nothing either has ever been done, on our part, to correct these impressions, owing to the wise policy of our Government in avoiding as much as possible all such intercourse with Tartary, as might attract the attention of the Chinese Government to our frontier on the Himala side. None of our Officers have ever had any official communications with those of China in this quarter, and neither party appear to have sought for it. The Passes over the Himala have, in consequence of our taking up a kind of neutral position, been virtually under the control of and in the possession of the Thibet Government. Any courteous overtures on the part of any of our Officers, towards a more friendly intercourse, have been received in the usual way, and answered as might be expected. "We do not recognize any Government beyond our own frontier, we assure you, we are quite ignorant of any you and yours; we permit the traffic of your native merchants to be carried on in our territories, and every thing is conducted to their satisfaction, but for any proposals for intimacy, which might inveigle us into an acknowledgment of your right to be treated, as a nation independent and equal, we wish you may get them." You can here trace the effects of our long continued degradation in the estimate of the Chinese nation, arising from the character of our mercantile dealings with them to the Eastward. You are quite aware that they have never had any proof of our national honour or principles, at Canton, beyond our own bare assertions; our systematic encouragement of a contraband trade, and our readiness in submitting to every insult they have been pleased to heap upon us, could not have a tendency to correct such impressions. Every insult shewn to us, has doubtless appeared to the Chinese people, as a punishment inflicted for breaking their laws, and our never resenting them, has been construed into an acknowledgment of their justice, as well as of our own weakness as a nation. No Government of people so fastidious of ceremony as the Chinese, could ever be brought to understand the expediency of a strong nation allowing itself to be trampled upon and insulted by a weak one. It need not then create much surprise, to find that, the inhabitants of the mountains, residing near the passes of the Himala, within our own territories, look upon China, as a much greater nation than England. There is scarcely a question you can put to them, or a wish that you can express, or a suggestion that you can make on any subject, that is not instantly answered with "Cheenka hookm nuheen" (no orders from China), and if you attempt to argue the matter with them, they look upon you as a madman. The Chinese officers conduct themselves with great kindness and indulgence towards the merchants engaged in the trade on both sides of the passes, which as I said before, are virtually in their possession. One of the viceroys proceeds every summer to the principal Pass, and opens it with all due ceremony, till which time not a man from either side would dare to across. Indeed taking it altogether this ramification of their Government, seems to be well adapted to the condition of the people, and instead of viewing it with the contempt which is so fashionable at the present day, I am inclined to view it with an eye of admiration. The life and soul of their Government appears to be *bundobust*; every subject of the empire feel the arrangements of their rulers to be unquestionable in wisdom, in their regard for life and property, and they all feel confident of a paternal solicitude and watchfulness on the part of the Emperor against any palpable oppression of the subordinate viceroys. A gentleman of the Civil service at Almorah, who is intimately acquinted with the countries beyond the Passes, has mentioned to me many most surprising instances of the almost incredible strictness of surveillance exercised by the higher Chinese Officers at Pekin, over the Governors of their Provinces, and distant colonies, if you may so call them.

It is my firm belief that, from the long experience they have had of the good working of their own Government, while other nations and kingdoms have been the prey of revolutions, and civil wars, and their general want of knowledge of the rest of the world, they are now arrayed against us in war, in real undisguised ignorance of our great power, and our high standard in the scale of nations, and it is to be hoped we may ere long succeed in getting better acquainted with each other, although it is to be feared not without a deplorable waste of human life. I should predict our becoming the best of friends, could we once open their eyes to a just knowledge of our position among nations, and convince them that we are not a horde of piratical rovers and a public nuisance to all respectable nations like themselves. This is their opinion of us at the court of Pekin; and for a century back we have been doing all we could by self degradation, to confirm them in the very blunder for which we are now chastising them. For this reason it is to be hoped that we shall succeed in retrieving or rather establishing our character with them in as merciful a manner as may be consistent with firmness, and national honour.

The Thibet troops, or Militia as you call them which have been sent against Zorawar Sing, do not seem to stand very high in your estimation, as warriors; but the fact is we know little or nothing about them. They are part of the same class of troops who in former years invaded and humbled the Goorkha power to such a degree, that no other power is now held in such dread by this nation of soldiers, as China. The very name of China is with them equivalent to "obey and tremble" and the sharpness of the Chinese scimitar has become proverbial in Nepal. I do not look upon the fact of the Tartars having fled from the Sikhs as any proof of their want of courage, for they had no leader, which to such a nation is the most essential of all the elements of war; and they were, besides, completely taken by surprise by their cowardly invaders. The Sikhs too are dastardly and unworthy enemies, and the terror of their cruelties was sufficient for a time, to disarm the courage of a pastoral nation like Tartary. Look at Chepraug where they assured me, that the Chinese Governor, faithful to his trust, made a short but gallant resistance, and after cutting down two or three of the Sikhs with his own hand, he was captured and butchered in cold blood.

AGRA.—Major-General Pollock, C. B., commanding this station, received sudden orders a few days since, to proceed, without delay, to Ferozepoor, and from thence to Peshawur, to assume command of the Force now assembling at that point. We congratulate the Commander-in-Chief, on his judgment and penetration in making so fit a choice. The strength of the Force, which the General is appointed to command, will be about 10,000 men; and the difficult but honourable object assigned to him, is the relief of the Troops in Affghanistan,—the re-conquest of the country, and to better or worthier hands it could not be entrusted.

The suddenness of General Pollock's departure has prevented the society of the station, Military, Civil and all, from paying him a mark of respect, and expressing by a parting compliment, the feelings they entertain towards him, and the regret with which they view his removal. General Pollock has commanded the station for a period of near ly three years, throughout which he has given every satisfaction—more particularly to the Military, to whom he was at once firm, conciliatory, and kind, and by whom he well merited the popularity and esteem that he held amongst them. He was equally the favourite of general society, whose best wishes and regards he carries with him. If the former be happily fulfilled, his future fortunes will, indeed, be enviable.

The General leaves this evening.

Colonel Bolton, of H. M.'s 31st, succeeds to the command of the station, and the command of his gallant Regiment, our readers will learn with pleasure will devolve upon Major Cortlandt. This esteemed Officer's services, have, so our Army List tells us, extended over a period of forty years, for ten of which, had his merits been properly rewarded, he should have had his own Regt.

Colonel Sutherland is to succeed Sir W. Macnagten in Cabool. Mr. Clerk, it is said, refused the appointment.

Captain Fraser of the late 2nd Cavalry, is to have the command of the 1st Local Horse, vacant by the demise of Colonel Skinner.

The remains of Colonel Skinner are to be taken to Dehlee on Thursday, (this day) for interment in the Church erected there by him.

The 7th Cavalry are likely to remain at Dehlee sometime; the Troop of Horse Artillery will proceed in a few days to join the Head Quarters of the Brigade at Kurnaul.

The Commander-in-Chief was to inspect the 7th Cavalry and Horse Artillery on Monday, and on Wednesday he proceeds to Kurnaul. His Excellency does not visit Meerut.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1842.

We have received the *Delhi Gazette* of the 29th ultimo, and *Agra Uhkbar* of the 1st instant. Copious extracts will be found under the usual head.

Calcutta papers to the 31st December have arrived. Lord Auckland is said to have secured the refusal of accommodation in the *Windsor*, in the event of no ship of war being available at the period of his departure for Europe.

Our latest news from Madras is to the 1st instant, In consequence of the pressing demand for Troops which now exists throughout India, the disbanding of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion has been postponed.

The *Ceylon Herald* of the 24th December, contains no intelligence of importance.

In order to allay all apprehensions which may exist as to the safety of Lieutenant Nixon of the 6th Regt. N. I., we have much pleasure, in complying with the wish of one of his friends, by thus prominently stating that it was Ensign Halswell and not Lieutenant Nixon, who was murdered when out on a fishing party near Dadur. The latter officer we are happy to say returned to the cantonment, unhurt.

We beg to call the attention of the public to an advertisement, in the first column of this paper, from which they will perceive that the Bombay Calendar and Almanac for 1842, is in course of publication. From the specimen of the work now before us, we cannot but consider that it is well worthy of the public favour. Allowance must of course be made for typographical errors, which the utmost care on the part of the editor or compiler cannot totally prevent, in the existing state, as regards compositors and correctors, of all the printing offices in India. The matter is well selected and affords a variety of useful information. The portion devoted to popular statistics is, however, decidedly deficient as regards the state of India. This is rendered particularly conspicuous when we contrast the work with that published last year in Calcutta by Messrs. Rushton and Co. The fault does not, however, we are convinced, arise from any neglect on the part of the editor of the Bombay Calendar, but from the reluctance which most of the local authorities at this presidency evince in affording access to the public records and other documents that constitute the only sources from which statistical information relative to

on 08 April, 2017

this country can possibly be obtained. In Calcutta the case is decidedly different. There the Governor General and all subordinate to him do the utmost to enable the publishers, of such works, as those to which we are now alluding, to bring them as nearly as possible to perfection. We know to a certainty that the frank of a Secretary to the Bengal Government is always at the service of Messrs. Rushton and Co. to prevent any expence in procuring information from distant parts of India. About a year since a Secretary to the Bombay Government peremptorily refused to furnish even a list of the Civil Servants at this Presidency and the information has since been obtained through the kind exertions of a friend. Under such circumstances it is evident that the public must be debarred of much that would be at ouce useful and entertaining.

The report of the Theatrical meeting, published in the *Courier* of Friday last will have convinced our readers that active measures are about to be taken with the view of ensuring a regular series of dramatic performances on this island- -We hope soon to be able to furnish our readers with the proceedings of the committee and the nature of the correspondence between them and the Bombay Government relative to the proceeds of the sale of the old theatre. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the public is equitably entitled to the sum of thirty thousand rupees on this account; instead of the eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy, mentioned in the Hon'ble Court's letter. The difference amounts to upwards of eleven thousand rupees, of which ten thousand fell into the hands of Government entirely through the public spirited forbearance of Messrs. Forbes and Co. who with the hope of saving the theatre to the community, very generously accepted twenty two thousand rupees in full of all demands for a debt of thirty two thousand. To this money then the state treasury, can have no claim. It is in fact a donation from Messrs. Forbes and Co. for a public purpose, which the Bombay Government may justly be considered as having held in trust until an opportunity for effecting that purpose viz. the restoration of the theatre, could be found. There is also just ground for demanding the interest of the thirty thousand rupees during the whole time it has been appropriated to the use of the Government, and we have no doubt that if a proper representation be made to the Court of Directors the entire amount of principal and interest will readily be granted. In this case there will be ample funds for erecting a neat and commodious building capable of accommodating a numerous audience. We trust that the arrangements will be expedited as much as possible and that no unnecessary delay will be permitted to take place in opening a source of rational and refined amusement to the inhabitants of this island

We trust, however, more will yet be done to enliven the inhabitants of Bombay and dispel the mist of *ennui* which now hovers over the island. It is a subject of surprise to all who are acquainted with the strong national taste in favour of Regattas which pervade Englishmen in their own country, that nothing of the kind has been established at Bombay. The harbour is well adapted for this purpose. Scope would be afforded for pleasure boats of a considerable size to test their relative sailing qualities, by starting from abreast of the dock yard, and passing round the fair way buoy to the South and Butcher's island to the North. Employment would be given to numerous bunder boats in which many of the spectators could, at a moderate distance follow the vessels engaged in the race. Other parties would find accomodation under the awnings of the Ships of War and merchant vessels in the harbour, besides which tents could be pitched on the Queens docks and various other places near the shore. It is evident therefore that no inconvenience would accrue to spectators from the want of protection from the rays of the Sun. This then cannot reasonably be alleged as an objection, against the establishment of a regatta: we trust therefore that this truly national species of recreation will ere long be a favourite amusement with our fellow townsmen.

The arrival of the Steamer with the Overland Mail of the 4th December may now be hourly expected. The *Cleopatra* arrived on the 13th of January last year, but she did not leave Suez until the 26th December, whereas the Steamer now looked for ought to have left on the 23rd ultimo.

We are sorry we cannot present our readers with any authentic intelligence from Cabool. We have lots of rumours but they are of a very conflicting nature, being principally derived from letters written by parties at stations remote from the scene of action, who can be considered under the peculiar circumstances of the case, as no other than retailers of native *gup*. All direct communication is cut off and we are afraid will continue so until April next. During this period we must perforce remain in the most painful state of uncertainty as to the condition of the British troops in Cabul. We are not inclined to take a very desponding view of the state of affairs in the Afghan capital nor to attach much importance to the reports now in circulation. At one moment it is said that the Afghans have been defeated with the loss of several thousand men, at another, that Sir Wm. MacNaghten, is a prisoner. These two reports are in our opinion totally incompatible. It is possible though not very probable that a General commanding a victorious force might be taken prisoner from exposing himself too much either in the heat of the action or in the pursuit. But it is excessively unlikely that such should be the case with a diplomatic personage, as his duties are not of such a nature as to expose him to personal danger unless the entrenched camp in which he resided had been taken by storm; an event by no means likely to have occurred. The following paragraphs from the latest Agra and Calcutta papers appear as well deserving of belief as any which have as yet been laid before the public. It appears that in the action of the 23d November only one regiment was at first engaged, and that Lieut. Colonel Oliver, and the other three officers were either killed or wounded before the rest of the force got into action. On the native report, which existed in Jullalabad, of another battle, in which the British were victorious, having been fought on the 4th of December, implicit reliance cannot be placed; but it is by no means improbable. It is worthy of remark that no account received through Peshawur makes any mention of the captivity of the envoy, and this is certainly a channel through which we are likely to receive information of a more authentic character, than that through Seinde.

There is an Express from Peshawur of December 16th. It gives the following copy of a letter from Jellalabad of December 10.

"The Enemy have not ventured on even a demonstration towards Jellalabad since the 1st instant. The hostile Chiefs are still at Amr Kheil, 12 miles distant, but are said to have few followers, and to be distracted with dissensions among themselves, and between them and the Rebel Chiefs at Cabool. We have received some further accounts of the affair of the 23d in the environs of that Capital. Our ultimate success on that day does not appear doubted, but our Troops met with a check in the first onset, and a Gun fell into the hands of the enemy. Lieut.-Colonel Oliver, 5th N. I. Captain Mackintosh of the same Corps, and Lieut Lang, 27th, were killed, and Captain Walker, Irregular Horse, died of his wounds. On the part of the Insurgents Meer Murjiddee, the most influential Chief of the Kohistanees, fell, and Abdoola Khan Athickzye, the assassin of Sir Alexander Burnes, was wounded."

One Regiment with a Gun appears, from such reports as have been yet received, to have been the only force engaged in the first instance.

A Peshawur letter of 13th December, says:—

"A man who has come in eight days from Cabool, says that it was rumoured there, that the Candahar Force had reached Mookoor, and that the Rebels were suing for terms."

The Peshawur Despatches of 16th December, mentions the arrival of a Moolla who had left Cabool on the 7th of the month, and brought a rumour of Akbar Khan having come over to the Envoy. This is, however, stated only as a rumour.

Nothing is said, which indicates pressure from want of supplies at Cabool.

Such is the intelligence kindly afforded us from an authentic source, and every reader will unite with us in wishing that the year had died with more of a smile in its farewell look upon us. Comment is not possible even upon the most disastrous portion of this intelligence, for the tone of observation must be decided by the intelligence as to how the single Regiment (the 5th apparently) became exposed to the brunt of the battle.

The following is given in a letter, dated Jullalabad, 19th December.

"Intelligence from Cabool up to the 1st December, had been received at Jullalabad, by a letter which stated, that the "Ghasees" were very much crest fallen. A native report of Jullalabad was that, another action had been fought at Cabool, on the 4th instant, in which our troops were completely victorious. Seven Chiefs on the side of the rebels had killed.

We are sorry to hear that great fears are entertained of the safety of Captains Troup of the 48th and Johnson, of 26th Native Infantry. They were in Cabool on the day the insurrection broke out, and it was said had after a successful concealment of some days, effected their escape to the entrenched camp. Nothing, however, had been heard of them there up to a late period, and as it was known that most of their servants had been massacred, the worst fears were excited for their safety.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

EXTRACT FROM THE BISHOP'S REPORT ON THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

The Importance of the Spiritual Objects in view in the present circumstances of India.

The Bishop now enters on a subject of the last moment, and which will require some rather extended remarks, as much want of information prevails on so new an attempt as founding a Protestant Cathedral in British India.

The sacred building may be regarded in two lights—as a Church—and as a Cathedral.

I. As an elegant, appropriate, and ample Church in the Christian style of architecture, for the accommodation of the increasing population in and around Calcutta, it follows on the steps of St. John's built in 1787, St. James's in 1820, the Free School Church in 1830, and the Fort Church in 1835—the Old or Mission Church having previously been the only one in Calcutta.

The magnitude of it has been fixed by the Honora- Court themselves, as a condition of their grant; and though by no means excessive is yet as large as the human voice conveniently fill—127 feet by 61 and 47 high.*

Its general character will afford with grandeur of every thing in this great metropolis of British India.

The necessity for it has been most clearly manifested by the various plans which for fifteen years have been formed by private individuals for erecting a Church near the same spot.

The one single objection, that the present Churches in Calcutta are not always filled, rests merely on the sad fact of the sickness of the European gentry—not less than one third on an average. But the correspondent fact that all the pews in all the Churches are let and that families may wait six or twelve months before they can be accommodated, proves sufficiently the need for a new Church.

But even if the present Churches in Calcutta were insufficiently occupied, it would be no argument against erecting a new one for a populous suburb like Chowringhee, with a widely spread neighbourhood distant from two to four miles from Calcutta, and in a climate like Bengal, where a burning sun demands for nine months out of the twelve, that every facility should be given, by the nearest possible vicinity of the Church, for attendance on the public worship of Almighty God.

Besides, we build not for the present generation only, but for succeeding ones.

The spiritual importance, therefore, of this sacred edifice as a Church merely is confessedly great; it can scarcely indeed be overrated.

II. But it is as a Cathedral that the sacred edifice is to be chiefly regarded, in which view the Honorable Court observe, that they offer no objection to such an arrangement, though they do not contemplate providing for its establishment, and distinctly stand aloof, as a Government, from its benevolent and missionary purposes.

Here some explanation of the nature of Cathedrals may perhaps be permitted.

A Cathedral is held to be a Church in which the official seat or *Cathedral* of the Bishop is placed. Such Churches with their Endowments seem originally to have been founded from monies or lands devised by pious persons for enabling the Bishop to erect a Principal Church for his Diocese, and to maintain a body of Clergy around his person, whom he might send out to preach the Gospel, administer Holy Sacraments, and found Missions in dark spots as opportunity offered. The Cathedral with its Bishop and Clergy thus became the centre or Mother Church of the Diocese; it gave a local habitation and name to Christianity, and incorporated and fixed it in the soil as a part of the permanent institutions of the country.

All this is as directly applicable to India now as it was to Asia Minor, Africa, and Europe in the primitive ages.

The Cathedral Clergy, further, acted as assessors with the Bishop in Ecclesiastical jurisdiction—a practice which all our best writers on the subject consider it would be most desirable to restore. They constituted, also, the Bishop's Council, whom he might consult in bestowing benefices, and upon emergencies generally—and aid, I need not say, much wanted in India.

Again, they were nurseries for sound Theological learning; Preachers and Divines of a superior order, being usually found amongst the Resident, Clergy; and the congregations being more steady, and more solidly trained in Christianity than others.

The Cathedral Clergy, also, assisted in the education in Divinity of the younger Deacons and Students for Holy Orders; and aided the Bishop in his examination of Candidates for the Church, and in 'the laying on of hands,' as is indeed required in our Reformed Church by the Canons. Thus the Cathedral Presbyters opened Schools of the Prophets, so to speak. And, in the circumstances of India what, it may be well asked, could be more important now!

Once more, they formed so many advisers and helpers in all religious and benevolent designs in the Cathedral city and neighbourhood, where they raised the tone of piety generally, and diffused among the young a reverence for religion. They were a body of reserve, also, for the succour of the sick Clergy in their occasional spiritual destitution—and no place in the world wants this more than Calcutta.

Further, some of them devoted themselves to special religious studies and extensive theological investigations of a critical character, and demanding more than common labour, research and time. Others were employed in aid of the Bishop to defend the cause of Christianity when assailed by heresy or infidelity.

They formed, again, a body, or corporation for receiving and managing to the best advantage, benefactions, legacies and trusts. The Cathedral benefices themselves constituted rewards for the more pious and laborious Clergy.

Those who resided only at certain periods of the year, carried back with them into other parts of the Diocese a higher tone of enlightened piety, and were the means of diffusing religious information and feeling amongst the Christian Pastors and flocks.

Every one of those latter designs as well as the former is capable of being gradually carried out in this new and feeble Diocese in heathen India, with the greatest hope of spritual benefit.

In short, the Cathedral with its Clergy were the outworks of Christianity.

Such being some of the advantages of Cathedral establishments, the great and wise Archbishop Cranmer never for a moment thought of abolishing them at the period of the Reformation; though he found them buried under a load of superstitions and abuses, like every other part of the corrupt and idolatrous system of the Roman Church. His plan was to purify them from errors of doctrine and practice to place them under strict regulations, and to have provision made in them for Readers of Divinity and of the Greek and Hebrew languages, with a good number of students, from whom the Bishop might transplant men, as from a nursery, into the Church.

From the blessed period of the Reformation, therefore, a Cathedral Church and Clergy have been attached to every English Bishopric: and if India forms the first example of the erection *denovo* of a Protestant Mother Church with endowments, it may well do so, from the unparallleed importance of the Diocese, and the magnificent and almost boundless extent of the British Empire, filled with millions of Heathens and Mohammedans who overtop and obscure the feeble buddings of the Christian cause.

If any diocese in the world demands a Metropolitical Church and an incorporated Clergy, it is India, from the novelty of the Episcopate, the small number of Rev. Presbyters, the distance of their residences, and their perpetual removals on account of health. If England, the strength of the Protestant religion in Europe for ages, acknowledges the value of Cathedrals, much more will India, struggling into existence as a Christian establishment.

The visionary dreams also of a mystic theology or rather pantheism, which prevail in India, peculiarly demand a body of learned Divines, soundly educated and with more than usual leisure, for the solid confutation of speculative error. The Oriental Vedantist is no common opponent.

The efforts, on the other hand, of Popery to regain her ascendancy in the Eastern as well as the Western World, together with the rise occasionally of enthusiastic sects, who throw off all ecclesiastical discipline from a powerful argument for strengthening the bulwarks of our reformed Church by a Cathedral Clergy.

The new classes of intelligent natives trained in the Hindoo and Medical Colleges, and the various other colleges and schools multiplying all around by the aid of Government, with their intense curiosity after English literature, furnish another reason why a small, but learned and well read body of Clergy should surround and support the Bishop in the furtherance of the Gospel.

The founding of a Native Ministry, also, will have the tendency to render Christianity in some measure less dependent than it now is, on the anomalous and inadequate provision of ministers of religion by Chaplains appointed from home, and Missionaries nominated by its Religious Societies.

Moreover, as every Diocese of every country and in every age of the Church has its own peculiar cast of mind and national character, with its correspondent errors and dangers, to be checked by its own body of Divines; so must India have her own writers on evidences, her own ecclesiastical historians, her own refuters of hereby, her own commentators on Scripture, her own school of Divinity: Europe cannot meet the Oriental mind, except as a temporary expedient.

A Cathedral in Calcutta will publicly connect, also for the first time, the worship of Almighty God and the edification of the European gentry of the most important possession of the British Crown, with the education and conversion of the Heathen; and will go to constitute a bond of union between the changing Christian Society and the native Churches and flocks under their common chief Pastor and Bishop.

Besides these general and special benefits to be derived from a Metropolitical Church in Calcutta, we may properly regard it with greater favour, because it will at length complete the project formed twenty two years since by the first learned and devout prelate of this See, Bishop Middleton, under the auspices of the Marquis of Hastings; and left by him as a legacy as it were, to be carried into effect by his successors.

But it is objected that Cathedral establishments are not suited to the taste of the present age, and have lately been considerably reduced at home; that abuses may creep in; and that the money expended on them might be better bestowed.

No doubt abuses may and will creep into all human institutions in a course of years, if not carefully watched. No doubt in an old country like England, and with the ecclesiastical foundations of fifteen or sixteen centuries reformed thre centuries since, an occasional need of revision may exist. No doubt national establishments, and therefore Cathedrals, may be less in favour at one time than another. No doubt after a Cathedral or any other great and good design, has been actually begun, it is easy to say the money might have been better employed, though in point of fact not one rupee more would have been devoted to charity. No doubt numberless defects may be traced out, after all, in any National Church at any moment, by the feeblest opponent, however excellent and beneficial such National Church may be.

But all this is mere declamation; we must look at such subjects on the great scale, and as supporters of the Protestant Episcopal polity of our happy native land; for the Bishop in this argument addresses only his fellow Churchmen.

We shall then find that no part of a Christian Establishment is more adapted to permanent usefulness, especially in such a country as India, than a wisely planned and cautiously watched Cathedral with its body of Clergy; that the decays of piety alleged, have been indeed and are incident to all Churches, but are in our own effectually checked, under the Divine blessing and grace by our fixed evangelical articles, liturgy and homilies; that such evils as may remain would be aggravated not remdied, generally speaking, by renouncing any one of the principles of our Episcopal Polity as settled by our martyred Reformers, and especially that of our Cathedrals; and that the abuses inseparable in some degree from all establishments, are nothing compared with the permanent good the strength, the unity of action, the co-operation for mutual support, the copiousness of spiritual blessings which they are calculated to pour forth.

Who can enumerate, for example the immense benefits which have resulted during the three centuries of our reformed religion, from our English Metropolitial Churches? Who can estimate the value of those prodigious works of Theological learning which have issued from her Collegiate and Cathedral foundations; and which without such permanent endowments could never have been produced?

And what is the sickly taste of an age like our own when offered as an objection to all these benefits?

Already is that false taste passing away, and the persuasion reviving throughout England that unspeakable good has upon the whole flowed, and continues to flow from these institutions.

And, be it remembered, that the Cathedral Clergy, though reduced in number at home, have been reduced not because their importance was at all undervalued, but from dire necessity. In each Cathedral there will still be a Dean and a Chapter of four or five Canons, with many Honorary Prebendls. And the reduction which has taken place was not made without the greatest reluctance on the part of the Archbishop and Bishop of London and the other heads of the Church, and only as the less of two evils, and when the appalling want of spiritual instruction amidst large masses of our population seemed to admit of no choice.

Still it is with a profound sense of dependence on Divine grace, that the Bishop would proceed in this undertaking; and most earnestly will he labour to prevent the rise of the apprehended evils, and so to frame the Cathedral regulations as to secure evangelical piety and simplicity in the members of it for future generations. The success must, after all, be left to the grace and mercy of God our Saviour, 'without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy'—and who will not forsake those who humbly aim at his honour in the midst of a world of Heathens and Mahommedans.

* The whole building is 247 b—s before stated.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—We see it stated in some of the London papers, that Lord Ellenborough was to proceed to India by the Overland route; and, not as he originally intended, in the Cumbrian; but, we believe, this to be an error. Private letters mention, that he was to sail early in November, and in addition to the Staff, already named, to bring with him, as A. D. C., a son of Mr. Herries, the well known financier, Master of the Mint, in the Duke of Wellington's administration. We may expect Lord Ellenborough to arrive, about the second or third week in March. Lord Auckland, we hear, has got the refusal of the accomodation of the *Windsor*, in the event of neither the Wellesly nor the Endymion being here in time.—Hurkaru, Dec. 28.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Major-General Burgh, commanding the Presidency Division of the Army, which event took place yesterday at Barrackpore. Brigadier Whish, of the Artillery, being senior officer in the Division, as a temporary arrangement, succeeds to the command; but as he proceeds to England, on the Madagascar, early next month, Brevet Colonel Battine, of the Artillery, will command the division, until the arrival from Neemuch of Major General Hampton, who, we believe, will succeed to the permanent command.—Ibid.

The following is an extract from our last letter, received from Col. Tullock's camp:—

Camp Tinakoo or Timakoo, near Dhumuk Sunday Dec. 12. 1842.—Our Camp to-day stands upon the edge of a high table land, commanding a superb view of the Kashmeer snowy range,—which is distant about sixty miles. The low hills and the extensive table land around, although wholly devoid of foliage, and but very thinly cultivated, have a wild and desert look which I like. We had to ascend by a sleep and winding zig-zag, which lies immediately below the rear of our Camp, and on attaining its summit, we unexpectedly found ourselves within a few paces of the table land of breakfast;—a prospect, which I am ashmed to say, we voted yet finer than that of the perennial snows in the back ground of the elevated plains around, or the long array of highly picturesque, figures of humans and animals that invited our attention as they wound through the defile below or followed us up the hill side we had just quitted.

I said yesterday that we had received our first days orders from our Brigadier *in esse* Colonel Wild, but I could not then state the nature of those orders, for the simple reason, that I had not then become possessed of it himself. But to-day the on dit in camp, emanating of course from those who have read and mentioued its contents) is that the letter was from Wild's Acting Detachment Staff, calling for a present state and giving cover to extracts from a letter to Genl. Boyd at Kurnaul to the state effect that the Commander-in-Chief being of opinion that it was highly important, that the Detachment now proceeding on actual service, and should be under an Officer of Col. Wild's high reportation, had recommended to Government, that he made a Brigadier for that service. Meantime, Col. Wild was to be authorized to send in the name of an Officer whom he might desire to have associated with him as his Brigade Major. This is what I hear. We march to-morow to Pukha Sura.—Bengal Hurkaru Dec. 29.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

ON DID.—It is rumoured that on the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Amos from the Law Commission, Mr. Lawrence Peel, the Advocate-Generel, will succeed to the appointment.—Ibid.

LAW REPORT.

INSOLVENT COURT,—*Dec.* 28, 1841.

(*Before Sir H. W. Seton.*)

THE MATTER OF BOYD AND COMPANY.

Further hearing for the election of an Assignee to act in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Alexander came on to-day. Conformably to the order of the Court, Mr. Sandes put in an affidavit showing a list of the creditors who voted at the meeting of last Thursday in favor of Mr. Cowie. The aggregate amount due to all these parties was represented to be above six lacs.

Mr. Clarke on behalf of Mr. Beeby contended, that he was the most eligible person for election to the office of Assignee. The affidavit put in by Mr. Sandes could have very little weight, as it had been explicity stated whether or not the creditors who select Mr. Cowie were not fully covered by securities. At any rate the aggregate of what is due to them, amounts to only one-third of the sum due to Small, Colquhoun and Co. This firm, therefore, is the largest creditor, and they have fully empowered Mr. Beeby to by their agent and representative. In this capacity and under these circumstances the office of Assignee ought to be conferred on him. As to the objection taken by Mr. Leith that there was not a specific clause in the power granted to Mr. Beeby, electing him to act as Assignee, Mr. Clarke observed that this was by no means necessary as it was with the Court to appoint an Assignee, it being on the first instance satisfied that the creditors to the largest extent have confidence in the individual. This confidence is fully expressed in the petition, and therefore, under all the circumstances the eligibility of Mr. Beeby to the office was indisputable.

The Court remarked that in order to elect an Assignee the electing parties ought to be personally present on the spot; and a power like that granted to Mr. Beeby was inadequate to authorise the election. If, hovewer, the parties concerned were favorable to it, the Court would not object to the appointment of Mr, Beeby to the Office of Assignee

Mr. Turton, who is a creditor of the Estate, and has just returned from Darjeeling, objected to the election of Mr. Beeby to be Assignee. He advocated the appointment of Mr. Cowie to the Office, than whom no one could be chosen more efficient and competent, or who would give more general satisfaction to the body of creditors.

Mr. Cowie was accordingly appointed Official Assignee to the Estate.

Separate Petitions were then filed in Court of the private Estates respectively of James Colquhoun and James Church!—Ibid.

It is rumoured, in well informed circles, that there shortly is to be a large augmentation of the Army. We have heard six, twelve, and even fifteen new regiments metioned, as the number likely to be raised. We do not see how business can be carried on, without such an augmentation. We want at least twelve more Regiments of the line, two Battalions of Foot Artillery and another Horse Artillery Brigade; but we fear, that they who reckon confidently upon such an extensive increase, are doomed to be disappointed.—Ibid, Dec. 31.

We have letters, this morning, from various quarters, but the amount of intelligence, which they contain, is not very considerable. At Candahar, all was quiet on the 1st instant—Colonel Maclaren's Brigade had suffered greatly from the effects of the severe cold. Snow had fallen heavily between Guzni and Cabul, and the prospects of the march are anything but cheering—Our letters from Colonel Tulloch's camp are to the 14th—an urgent requisition had been sent from Peshawur, to push on the force, with the utmost possible despatch, and they were therefore to proceed on, by forced marches—A Ferozepore letter of the 20th instant says that the 19th N. I. were to march, on the following day; and that a report had reached that place of the murder of Mr. Burnes, the merchant, who was en route to Caubul—From Cawnpore we learn that Sir C. K. Williams has been warned to proceed to Affghanistan to assume command of the troops there.—*Extracts from our letters will be given to morrow.*—*Ibid.*

THE LOTTERY.—*The following Prizes were drawn at the Town Hall this morning.*

Nos. 1464 735 Prizes of 1000 Co's Rs.

Nos. 1203 2646 3256 1745 3464 3929 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rs. each.

Nos. 4645 1086 3462 680 1067 976 1482 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rs. each.

Nos. 1445 4554 1992 1021 821 1205 2068 3327 4600 1022 45 1167 2693 1678 2202 3235 1762 1768 4095 Prizes of 120 co.'s Rs. each.

We beg to correct an error in the report of the proceedings of the Insolvent Court, in our Saturday's edition, into which we fell in stating that Mr. Leith appeared on the part of the Insolvents, whereas he attended on the part of the creditors.

THE 15TH HUSSARS.—We understand that, as we anticipated, the charges sent in by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Walter Scott against Mr. Surgeon Mouat, have been returned by Sir Robert Dick, and we should strongly recommend the Lieutenant Colonel not to make the experiment of pressing them forward to the Commander-in-chief in India.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—We understand that the Madras Regiment now at Cuttack (the 6th) is one of the three corps destined for China, and we believe it will embark from hence, and will proceed hither on being relieved by the 8th Bengal N. I. now at Barrackpore. The 49th N. I. will also move from Barrackpore,—a strong wing of it to relieve the sickly regiment at Dacca, and the remaining wing to Midnapore, and the 45th N. I. will, when relieved, proceed to Benares.—Englishman, Dec. 28.

MASONIC PROCESSION—ST. JOHN'S DAY.—In honor of the titular Saint of Masonry, the Masonic body of Calcutta, marched according to the several orders of their Lodges, the junior Lodges taking precedence. The procession moved from the Masonic Hall, at rather an early hour and reached the Cathedral, some 20 minutes before their time, the Church was crowded by Jews, Turks, and Christians, illustrating happily the harmony prevailing in the Masonic body. The Bishop gave one of his usual splendid discourses, taking his text from 3d Chap. Coliossians, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Verses. A collection was made after the service, but we are unable to state the amount realized. The brethren then marched back in the order they came.

SUICIDE ON BOARD THE MARY SCOTT.—Henry Davis, a cook on board of the American ship Mary Scott, was found dead in the coal hold of the ship yesterday morning. It appears that the man got up very early, and asked the steward for leave to go over the water, as he had a desire of going inside the bush; not having the least idea of his intentions which were no doubt to commit suicide ashore, the steward took no particular notice of what he said, and requested him to go and do his duties. The man obeyed and went, and shortly after proceeded as usual to the coal hold for some coals to prepare breakfast. Some time elapsed, and seeing no preparations making for breakfast, neither the cook at his post, the steward made enquiries and learnt that the cook had gone down into the coal hold and probably had fallen asleep; accordingly he went below with a light, and discovered the man with his throat cut, weltering in his blood, and a razor near him with which, no doubt, he committed the rash deed.

We understand that an inquest was to have taken place on the body yesterday afternoon.

MADRAS.

H. M. Ship *Larne* from Ningpo the 1st, Chusan the 2d, Amoy the 10th, Hong Kong the 12th, Macao the 15th, and Singapore the 27th, ultimo, anchored in the roads on Saturday morning. We understood that she was going to Bombay, but Captain Blake finding that she could not reach in time for the next Steamer put in here and forwarded the Dispatches for the Home Government by Saturday's Express. Chusan and Ningpo fell before the British arms in October, and were in quiet possession of our troops. The *Ariel* left Macao on the same day as the *Larne*, and we are informed that all private letter and papers were forwarded by her.

We regret to announce the death at Kurnool on the 21st instant from cholera, of Lieut. J. K. B. Timins, of the Artillery.

We have been informed, that Lord Auckland having offered the Chief Magistracy of Calcutta to Mr. Edward Elliot, the Chief Magistrate of this Presidency, he has accepted it, and will, consequently, not return to Madras. We think this a very likely thing, though we cannot vouch for its correctness.

(*From the Camp of the 10th Regt.*)

BAUGLIPILLY.—*December* 21.—I extremely regret to inform you that since my last communication from Yaitchumpully, the Cholera has been making great havoc among the men and followers of the 10th Regt. The following is nearly correct statement of the deaths that have occurred from the first appearance of the scourge in our camp, up to this morning, *viz*:

Men of the Regt.	Public followers.	Private followers.
26	7	54

Total....87

being on an average about eight deaths a day.

The disease appears to be on the decline, since yesterday.

At the recommendation of the medical officers (we have two) the Regiment is making short and easy marches, about *five* miles per day. The time of starting in the morning is broad daylight. Heavy dews fall every night, and especially during the early part of the morning.

Surgeon Graham, posted to the Corps, joined us at Chintonnypett on the 17th.

Surgeon Maxwell has been detained, and will remain with us during the prevalance of the Cholera.

Lieut. Colonel Tolson having been removed in General Order to the 21st Regt. delivered over charge of the Corps to the next Senior Officer (Capt. Cotton) on the 18th.

The Colonel, who had been in this Corps nearly 35 years, (having been posted to it when Ensign) left us on the evening of the 19th, and carries with him the good wishes of the whole Corps. He was much liked by both officers and men.

POLITICS DEFINED MATHEMATICALLY.

A point in politics is that which always has place (in view), but no particular party.

A line in politics is interest without principle.

The extremities of a line are loaves and fishes.

A right line is that which lies evenly between the Ministerial and Opposition benches.

A superfices is that which professes to have principle, but has no consistency.

The extremities of a superficies are expediencies.

A plain superficies is that of which two opposite speeches being taken, the line between them evidently, lies wholly in the direction of Downing Street.

A plain angle is the evident inclination, and consequents indication, of a member of a certain place; or it is the meeting together of two members who are not in the same line of politicals.

When a member sits on cross benches and shows no particular inclination to one side or the other, it is called a right angle.

An obtuse angle is that in which the inclination is evidently to the Treasury.

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An acute angle is that in which the inclination is apparently to the Opposition benches.

A boundary is the extremity of whipper-in of any party.

A party is that which is kept togther by one or more whippers-in.

A circular member is a rum figure, produced be turning round; is such that all lines of politics centre in himself, and are the same to him.

The diameter of circular member is a line drawn on the Treasury, and terminating both pockets.

Trilateral members, or waverers, are those which have three sides.

Of three-sided member an enqnilateral or independant member is that to which all sides are the same.

An isoceles or vacillating member has a no one side which is equal to his own interest.

Parallel lines of politics are such as are in the same direction, say Downing Street; but which, being produced ever so far, say to Windsor, do not meet.

A political problem is a Tory proposition showing that the country is to be done.

A theorem is a Wing proposition, the benefit of which to any one but the Whigs always requires to be demonstrated.

A coroallary is the consequent confusion brought, about by adopting the preceding Whig proposition.

A deduction is that which is drawn from the revenue by adopting the preceding Whig proposition.

CANNANORE.—*December* 23. The left Wing of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment marched hence on the morning of the 18th instant, under the Command of Major Lindsay, *via* Calicut and Coimbatore to Trichinopoly; strength, *two hundred and fifty-nine* rank and file, *fourteen* Officers, and *sixty* women and children. The latter will leave this by sea to-morrow for Ponany, where they will join the Wing now on the march.

Owing to the arrival of Major General Allan within the provinces, Major General Patty was relieved from the Command of Malabar and Canara on the 20th instant. Major Milner assumed Command of the garrison of Cannanore from that date until the arrival of the General in garrison.—*Athenæum Dec.* 30.

CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER'S CAGE.—We understand that the *Defiance*, which arrived from China on Wednesday evening, has brought for transmission to England, the identical cage in which Captain Anstruther of the Madras Artillery was so long confined at Ningpo.—*Ibid, January* 1.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We see by the notifications published in last night's *Fort St. George Gazette*, that Surgeon W. A. Hughes has been permitted to retire from the service, and that Surgeon Sherman has been appointed to succeed him at Masulipatam. The casualty occasioned by this retirement promotes Assistant Surgeon Burrell to the superior grade.—Herald Jan. 1.

The name of Lieut. (Brevt. Captain) J. L. P. Trapaud of the 33d N. I. has been directed to be erased from the Army List, that officer, who left India on medical certificate in 1835, having exceeded the period prescribed by the regulations. This promotes Ensign W. J. Bannister to Lieutenant.—Ibid.

EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.—The disbanding of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, which had been ordered to take place at the close of the year, has been postponed by Government for the present. This decision is we think a very proper one; the present is not a time for disbanding Corps, and there are doubtless many duties for which the Veteran Battalion would be efficient, while so many of our best Regiment are drawn away to meet the exigencies of Foreign Service.—Spectator Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

(From the Port Phillip Patriot, Sept. 16.)

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—The following communication has been officially published in the *Government Gazette*, by order of his Excellency the Governor:—*Mumford*, 21st August, 1841. Sir,—I have the honour to report to you the recent discovery of two dangerous shoals, one being in the Mindora, and the other in the Banda sea. The latter I fell in with myself on the 12th of June last, as per copy from my log:—h. m. moderate east wind and hazy, heavy swell from S. E.; at 6. Velthoen's Island, bearing west 8 miles; at 8 dark cloudy weather, course S by W.; at 11. 30' the wind and swell suddenly dropt, and, through a thick haze, ripplings were seen from the weather quarter to the lee bow, within half a cable's length—kept the vessel away; and as she paid off, she grazed slightly on a detached piece of coral; no soundings were got at 26 fathoms immediately after; a quarter of an hour after, passing to leeward of it, I could bear it breaking very heavy. It bears S by W. ½ W., 18 miles from Velthoen's Island.—The other was discovered by Capt. Blaxland, of the *Merope*; it bears N. N. W., 13 miles from Apos Island, and is much in the way of vessels proceeding from China into the Mindora Sea, by the Northumberland Strait. I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble and obedient servant.

JOSEPH PARKER.

FREE-STONE.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers, that an immense bed of free-stone has recently been discovered near the upper falls on the Yarra Yarra, so situated as to admit of its being easily quarried and conveyed to Melbourne by water. The stone is said to be of excellent quality and sufficiently abundant to furnish building materials for many years yet to come. Fortunately, the ground is still the property of the Government.

PRICES OF FLOUR AT MANTON AND CO'S STEAM FLOUR MILL.—First flour 25s. per 100lbs.; second, 23s. ditto: ration, 20s. ditto.; bran 2s. 6d. per bushel.

CATTLE.—Mr. Reeves effected a sale of a mixed herd of cattle, few days since, at £6 per head. Sept. 20.

MELBOURNE.—SALES BY AUCTION.—Yesterday, Mr. S. McDonnell held a sale of merchandise at the stores of Messrs. Ashurt & Co., the following were the prices realised; Cider, 8s per dozen; champaigne, 34s. ditto; port, from 15s. to 21s. ditto, ditto in wood, £9 2s. 6d per quarter cask; sherry, 25s per dozen; ditto in wood, £9 per hogshead, and £5 per quarter cask; brandy (in bond), 13s. 6d. per dozen; ditto in wood, (in bonds) 5s, per gallon; whiskey. (in bond) 4s 4d. per gallon; rum. 3s. 10d. ditto; ale, 12s. 6d. per dozen; porter, 9s, ditto; lemon syrup, 26s, ditto; tobacco in bond) 10d. per pound; American flour, 20s. per barrel.

THE UNION BANK, Mr. Boyd, the new manager of the Union Bank, has arrived in Melbourne, and will relieve Mr. Highett the beginning of next month. Sept. 26.

European Intelligence.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART III.

At Madras, Hastings found the trade of the Company in a very disorganized state. His own tastes would have led him rather to political than to commercial pursuits; but he knew that the favour of his employers depended chiefly on their dividends, and their dividends depended chiefly on the investment. He therefore, with great judgment, determined to apply his vigorous mind for a time to this department of business; which had been much neglected, since the servants of the Company had ceased to be clerks, and had become warriors and negotiators.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—In a very few months he effected an important reform. The Directors notified to him their approbation, and were so much pleased with his conduct, that they determined to place him at the head of the government of Bengal. Early in 1772 he quitted Fort St. George for his new post. The Imhoffs, who were still man and wife, accompanied him, and lived at Calcutta 'on the same wise and judicious plan' (we quote the words of Mr. Gleig) which they had already followed during more than two years.

When Hastings took his seat at the head of the council-board, Bengal was still governed according to the system which Clive had devised—a system which was, perhaps, skilfully contrived for the purpose of facilitating and concealing a great revolution, but which, when that revolution was complete and irrevocable, could produce nothing but inconvenience. There were two governments, the real and the ostensible. The supreme power belonged to the Company, and was in truth the most despotic power that can be conceived. The only restraint on the English masters of the country was that which their own justice and humanity imposed on them. There was no constitutional check on their will, and resistance to them was utterly hopeless.

But though thus absolute in reality, the English had not yet assumed the style of sovereignty. They held their territories as vassals of the throne of Delhi; they raised their revenues as collectors appointed by the imperial commission; their public seal was inscribed with the imperial titles; and their mint struck only the the imperial coin.

There was still a nabob of Bengal, who stood to the English rulers of his country in the same relation in which Augustulus stood to Odoacer, or the last Merovingians to Charles Martel and Pepin. He lived at Moorshedabad, surrounded by princely magnificence. He was approached with the outward marks of reverence, and his name was used in public instruments; but in the government of the country he had less real share than the youngest writer or cadet in the Company's service.

The English council which represented the Company at Calcutta, was constituted on a very different plan from that which has since been adopted. At present the Governor is, as to all executive measures, absolute. In the time of Hastings, the governor had only one vote in council, and, in case of an equal division, a casting vote. It therefore happened not untrequently that he was overruled on the gravest questions; and it was possible that he might be wholly excluded, for years together, from the real direction of public affairs.

The internal government of Bengal, the English rulers delegated to a great native minister, who was stationed at Moorshedabad. All military affairs, and, with the exception of what pertains to mere ceremonial, all foreign affairs, were withdrawn from his control; but the other departments of the administration were entirely confided to him. His own stipend amounted to near a hundred thousand pounds sterling a-year. The civil list of the nabobs, amounting to more than three hundred thousand pounds a-year, passed through the minister's hands, and was, to a great extent, at his disposal. The collection of the revenue, the superintendence of the household of the prince, the administration of justice, the maintenance of order, were left to this high functionary; and for the exercise of his immense power he was responsible to none but the British masters of the country.

A situation so important, lucrative, and splendid, was naturally an object of ambition to the ablest and most powerful natives. Clive had found it difficult to decide between conflicting pretensions. Two candidates stood out prominently from the crowd, each of them the representative of a race and of a religion.

The one was Mahommed Reza Khan, a Mussulman of Persian extraction, able, active, religious after the fashion of his people, and highly esteemed by them. In England, he might perhaps have been regarded as a corrupt and greedy politician. But tried by the lower standard of Indian morality, he might be considered as a man of integrity and honour.

MAHARAJAH NUNCOMAR.—His competitor was a Hindoo Brahmin, whose name has, by a terrible and melancholy event, been inseparably associated with that of Warren Hastings—the Maharajah Nuncomar. This man had played an important part in all the revolutions which, since the time of Surajah Dowlah, had taken place in Bengal. To the consideration which in that country belongs to high and pure caste, he added the weight which is derived from wealth, talents, and experience. Of his moral character it is difficult to give a notion to those who are acquainted with human nature only as it appears in our island. What the Italian is to the Englishman, what the Hindoo is to the Italian, what the Bengalee is to other Hindoos, that was Nuncomar to other Bengalees. The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to effeminacy. He lives in a constant vapour bath. His pursuits are sedentary, his limbs delicate, his movements languid. During many ages he has been trampled upon by men of bolder and more hardy breeds. Courage, independence, veracity, are qualities to which his constitution and his situation are equally unfavorable. His mind bears a singular analogy to his body. It is weak even to helplessness, for purposes of manly resistance; but its suppleness and its tact move the children of sterner climates to admiration not unmingled with contempt. All those arts which are the natural defence of the weak, are more familiar to this subtle race than to the Ionian of the time of Juvenal, or to the Jew of the dark ages. What the horns are to the buffalo, what the paw is to the tiger, what the sting is to the bee, what beauty, according to the old Greek song, is to woman, deceit is to the Bengalee. Large promises, smooth excuses, elaborate tissues of circumstantial falsehood, chicanery, perjury, forgery, are the weapons, offensive and defensive, of the people of the Lower Ganges. All those millions do not furnish one sepoy to the armies of the Company. But as usurers, as money-changers, as sharp legal practitioners, no class of human beings can bear a comparison with them.

In Nuncomar, the national character was strongly and with exaggeration personified. The Company's servants had repeatedly detected him in the most criminal intrigues. On one occasion he brought a false charge against another Hindoo, and tried to substantiate it by producing forged documents. On another occasion it was discovered that, while professing the strongest attachment to the English, he was engaged in several conspiracies against them; and in particular that he was the medium of a correspondence between the court of Delhi and the French authorities in the Carnatic. For these and similar practices, he had been long detained in confinement. But his talents and influence had not only procured his liberation, but had obtained for him a certain degree of consideration even among the British rulers of his country.

Clive was extremely unwilling to place a Mussulman at the head of the administration of Bengal. On the other hand, he could not bring himself to confer immense power on a man to whom every sort of villany had repeatedly been brought home. Therefore, though the nabob, over whom Nuncomar had by intrigue acquired great influence, begged that the artful Hindoo might be intrusted with the government, Clive, after some hesitation, decided honestly and wisely in favour of Mahommed Reza Khan, who had held his high office seven years when Hastings became Governor. An infant son of Meer Jaffier was now nabob; and the guardianship of the young prince's person had been confided to the minister.

Nuncomar, stimulated at once by cupidity and malice, had been constantly attempting to undermine his successful rival. This was not difficult. The revenues of Bengal, under the administration established by Clive, did not yield such a surplus as had been anticipated by the Company; for, at that time, the most absurd notions were entertained in England respecting the wealth of India. It was confidently believed by the Lords of the Treasury and Members for the City, that Bengal would not only defray its own charges, but would afford an increased dividend to the proprietors of India stock, and large relief to the English finances. These absurd expectations were disappointed; and the directors, naturally enough, chose to attribute the disappointment rather to the mismanagement of Mahommed Reza Khan, than to their own ignorance of the country intrusted to their care. They were confirmed in their error by the agents of Nuncomar; for Nuncomar had agents even in Leadenhall Street. Soon after Hastings reached Calcutta, he received a letter addressed by the Court of Directors, not to the council generally, but to himself in particular. He was directed to remove Mahommed Reza Khan, to arrest him, together with all his family and all his partizans, and to institute a strict enquiry into the whole administration of the province. It was added, that the Governor would do well to avail himself of the assistance of Nuncomar in the investigation. The vices of Nuncomar were acknowledged. But even from his vices, it was said, much advantage might at such a conjuncture be derived; and, though he could not safely be trusted, it might still be proper to encourage him by hopes of reward.

The Governor bore no good will to Nuncomar. Many years before, they had known each other at Moorshedabad; and then a quarrel had risen between them, which all the authority of their superiors could hardly compose. Widely as they differed in most points, they resembled each other in this, that both were men of unforgiving natures. To Mahommed Reza Khan, on the other hand, Hastings had no feelings of hostility. Nevertheless he proceeded to execute the instructions of the Company with an alacrity which he never showed, except when instructions were in perfect conformity with his own views. He had, wisely as we think, determined to get rid of the system of double government in Bengal. The orders of the directors furnished him with the means of effecting his purpose, and dispensed him from the necessity of discussing the matter with his council. He took his measures with his usual vigour and dexterity. At midnight, the palace of Mahommed Reza Khan, at Moorshedabad, was surrounded by a battalion of sepoys. The minister was roused from his slumbers, and informed that he was a prisoner. With the Mussulman gravity, he bent his head and submitted himself to the will of God.

The enquiry into the conduct of the minister was postponed on different pretences. He was detained in an easy confinement during many months. In the mean time, the great revolution which Hastings had planned was carried into effect. The office of minister was abolished. The internal administration was transferred to the servants of the Company. A system—a very imperfect system, it is true—of civil and criminal justice, under English superintendence, was established. The nabob was no longer to have even an ostensible share in the government; but he was still to receive a considerable annual allowance, and to be surrounded with the state of sovereignty. As he was an infant, it was necessary to provide guardians for his person and property. His person was intrusted to a lady of his father's haram, known by the name of the Munny Begum. The office of treasurer of the household was bestowed on a son of Nuncomar, named Goordas. Nuncomar's services were wanted, yet he could not safely be trusted with power; and Hastings thought it a masterstroke of policy to reward the able and unprincipled parent by promoting the inoffensive child.

MISCELLANEA.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—At Guildhall, Joseph Morgan, a tailor, was charged with having unlawful possesion of a coat, belonging to Henry Tucker, of Maidenhead. Some time back, the prisonor found his way to Maidenhead in a ragged and pennyless plight. He was taken in at the prosecutor's house to lodge, where he was treated with the greatest kindness. The prosecutor's wife having expressed a wish to see the sights of London, the tailor undertook to be her Cicerone, and accordingly, a few days ago, he set off with his landlady, without mentioning the matter to his landlord. The father of the woman, and the husband went in search of the fugitives, and on Friday morning succeeded in finding them at a house in Long lane, Smithfield, living together in all the harmony of bride and bridegroom. On the person of the tailor was found a coat which served for the foundation of the charge against him. The object of the husband was only to get back his faithless wife, as there were not materials enough on which to found a charge of felony. The wife at once exculpated her paramour. Her whole behaviour exhibited the utmost indifference towards her spouse; while, on the other hand, she no sooner saw her "friend" than she sunk down in a fainting fit. When asked if she would return home, she said she was willing to give up all she had taken away, but she did not wish to go back again. Her age was about twenty; she had been married about three years, and she blamed her father for marrying her to a man at an age when she was too young to know if she should like the husband chosen for her. It was a puzzling affair to know what had induced the woman to become so violently smitten with the tailor. The charge of felony could not be sustained, and the prisoner was discharged. On leaving the office the wife squeezed the tailor affectionately by the hand. The husband offered her his arm, which she took, but after walking a couple of paces she let his arm go and walked alone.

Viscount Melbourne was perambulating listlessly about Constitution Hill, at dinner time, when he was suddenly blown into a cook Shop where he dined off a "cold shoulder" of mutton.

Viscount Palmerston having gone out during this blustering equinox returned home, with the loss of his left whisker and right eyebrow.

Sir Robert Peel, in returning to his residence in Whitehall place, was, to his great surprise, blown into Downing street, where, taking a great liking to his new quarters, he immediately made up his mind to stick there as long as he possibly could, notwithstanding the strong dislike of the public.

The Duke of Wellington was blown upon the ministerial side of the House of Peers, where he felt himself remarkably uncomfortable, as he was made to talk a great deal without receiving any pay for it.

Lord Lyndhurst was to his infinite joy and surprise, blown from the opposite benches right on the woolsack, where he has been blown upon by every party ever since.

Lords Brougham and **Abinger** were blown about from one side of the House of Peers to the other, to the great diversion of both Whigs and Tories.

THE WITS in the House, speaking of Wakley being seated in the midst of the Tories, compare him to a stray knave in a new pack!

THAT the Queen may be as little possible remind ed of her unfortunate political position, she has given strict orders that no fruit shall be introduced at dessert with the *peel* on it.

YOUNG LADIES AT TABLE.—It is all nonsense about young ladies not eating; growing girls consume a very respectable quantity of victuals, and although some mothers encourage them in the hypocrisy of eating a substantial meal in private, that they may dine the more genteelly at table misses in expectation of a husband may credit us when we say, that a man who is stupid enough to believe that their soft cheeks and plump limbs are produced by starvation, is not worthy of their hand; he who really possesses their heart should never have cause to subject them of hypocrisy or deceit, even to the eating of an apple, or the dissection of a giblet pie.

CAUTION TO SCOLDS.—A few days ago a woman in the neighbourhood of Hawarden, in a paroxysm of passion, whilst delivering a family lecture to one of her daughters, actually dislocated her lower jaw, and her chin falling upon her chest, instantly paralysed all powers of further ejaculation. An eminent surgeon residing in the neighbourhood was called in, who experienced much difficulty in reducing it, the patient suffering the most excruciating pain during the operation.

FRENCH MILLINERY SECRETS.—MADAME MARIE DUFOUR *v.* HYPOLITE LAGEE.—The parties in this action, which was heard in the Sheriff's Court, on Thursday, were both French *modestes*, and lately resided in Somerset street, Portman square. The Amount sued for was 5*l* 7*s*—that is to say 2*l* 9*s*. for "rebuilding," from "the foundation," a blue velvet bonnet; 2*l* 8*s* for the "building," and finding a portion of the materials, of a black satin ditto; and 10*s* for making a poplin dress, skirt, or petticoat. Defendant pleaded that she was not indebted at all. M. Dufour, *fils*, deposed that his mother repaired one bonnet and made the other and the poplin dress for the defendant. She took the foundation out of the velvet bonnet, bought a certain quantity of new materials for it, trimmed it with lace and ribands, and 2*l* 9*s* was a fair charge. His mother was a first rate milliner, and had been employed by the celebrated Madame Davis. In January last defendant brought a piece of black satin to his mother, of which, as far as it went, a bonnet was made. His mother found more satin, satin riband, trimmings, and the foundation: 2*l* 8*s* was a fair price. In March last, defendant finding her own materials, his mother made a poplin dress for her, and charged 10*s*. Defendant is a lace dealer, and sometimes supplies others with bonnets. Cross-examined by Mr. Jones: I am neither a milliner nor dressmaker. I keep my mother's books. Mary Ann Lynn proved making the first bonnet, being in the employ of plaintiff, and charging 10*s* for it; 10*s* was a fair charge for making a poplin dress. Cross-examined by Mr. Jones: What country *man* are you? (loud laughter). Witness: Flemish (repeated laughter)—Madame Dufour has not paid me yet for making the bonnet. Was to be paid 10*s* for her labour, when she could get it (laughter). There was, when Madame Lagee paid Madame Dufour (laughter). The bonnet took three days making. Mr. Jones (handing to witness a little old blue velvet bonnet shaped like a short strawberry basket). Is that the bonnet you made; Witness: I don't know. What! not know your old acquaintance? No.—Mr. Jones, addressing the jury, said defendant carried on the same business as plaintiff; that the former supplied the materials for the bonnets, and he should prove that 6*s* was a fair price for making them. He should also prove that the poplin dress was a skirt or petticoat; and that plaintiff offered to make it for nothing. It was a quarrel between the parties, and the jury knew what women's quarrels meant. Lord Byron says,

"Sweet is revenge, especially to women.

Pillage to soldiers, prize money to seamen" (laughter). He would now call as a witness a lady who had a name not easily pronounced, but who was a very nice lady indeed. He the called Mdlle. Medelina Wohlgemuth—(or, as the cryer called her, Madame Wag-her-mouth) (laughter). This lady's evidence was principally hear-say. She believed that the materials for the bonnets were supplied by defendant, and she had heard plaintiff say that she would make the poplin *jupon* for defendant *pour l'amitie*. In the trade 6*s* was the price for making such bonnets.—Cross examined: She should charge for such a bonnet from 35*s* to 50*s* according to her customers. (laughter.—And what would you charge or a poplin dress, such as we charge ten shillings for? Why, Monsieur, I should charge a servant girls four shillings—a lady's maid eight shillings, and a lady twelve (peals of laughter).—Mr. Payne made a few further comments, and the jury returned a verdict for the plantiff for 30*s* only.

This verdict entails the whole costs upon the plaintiff.—The case lasted upwards of three hours.

LONGEVITY.—Three sisters and a brother in law, of remarkable longevity, met in Ashburton on Thursday last. One of them came from Torquay, a journey of fourteen miles; their meeting was at the house of a sister who has a husband, and their ages are as follow:—78 83, 85, 87, amounting to 333 years.

HAIL WEDDED LOVE.—On Monday, the 4th instant, Mrs. Rhead, of Trentham, was led the sixth time to the altar, in her juvenile seventy sixth year, by a gay *Lothario*, named John Hayden, in his fifty-fourth year. On one occasion she had been so very unkindly used as to bear a halter, and submit to be sold in Newcastle market to a man who found her more entitled to his respect than might have been expected.

CALCULATING BOY.—Among the many boys employed for the different purposes of calculation on the Ordnance survey of Ireland there is at present one named Alexander Gwin, only eight years old, and a native of Derry, whose abilities at his early age are truly surprising. He has got by rote the fractional logarithms from 1 to 1,000, which he will repeat in regular rotation, or otherwise, as the interrogator may put the questions. It is certainly astonishing to think so tender a mind can retain with such tenacity and correctness seven figures of an answer (according to their different variations) for 1,000 numbers. His rapidity and correctness in the various calculations of trigonometrical distances, triangles, &c., are amazingly. beyond any thing we have ever witnessed. He can in less than one minute make a return in acres, roods, perches, &c., of any quantity of land, by giving him the surveyor's chained distances, while the greatest arithmetician, with all his knowledge, will certainly take nearly an hour to do the same, and not be certain of truth in the end.

A MAN OF MANY MEDICINES.—On Friday, an eager looking, thin, tall, cadaverous, well worn coated person, named Jones, who described himself as a surgeon, summoned a 'perfectly well bred, but an apparently ill cured' young lady, Miss Jemima Graves, for five pounds for medicines. Mr. Jones stated his claim with a very unsatisfactory brevity; and Miss Graves was called upon for her defence, "She has no defence; she can have no defence. I am quite satisfied," said Mr. Jones. Miss Graves: Indeed, Mr. Jones, I have a very good one. "Indeed," echoed Mr. Jones eagerly, "pray let us hear it, if you please." Miss Graves: It is, that I did not take your medicines; that in fact was impossible. Mr. Jones: Impossible! Impossible! What was impossible, madam? Miss Graves: That I 'could' take your medicines. Mr. Jones (to the Commissioners): I presume, gentlemen that you, as men of the world, will at once admit that I, her medical adviser, was the best judge of what she could take. Miss Graves: What I meant was, that the 'quantity' of medicine sent in by Mr. Jones was more than commensurate with his 'advice.' Mr. Jones (with seeming indignation): I submit that the lady is not able to draw a distinction between the efficacy of the one and the value of the other. Miss Graves: I do not speak of value or efficacy, but of quantity. Mr. Jones: I repeat, madam, that I must be held to be the best judge of that and —— Miss Graves: If you will permit me, I am about to place in juxta position the number of draughts and boxes of pills sent in, with your advice or directions. Here the young lady called her maid, who stepped forward and placed a small hamper upon the table, such a hamper as a country friend would pack a couple of Michaelmas geese in.—"It is first necessary to state to you," said Miss Graves, "that I became indisposed with a severe cold on the 26th of June last, and dispensed with Mr. Jones's attendance on the 2d of July. On the afternoon of the formerd ay I called on Mr. Jones, and in the evening he sent me one of these phials (taking a six ounce one from the little hamper) and a box of pills (taking a box of about two inches in diameter from the Michaelmas basket). You will perceive, gentlemen (handing up the phial and pillbox), that I was to take three little spoonsful of the one, and two three times a day of the other."—Mr. Jones: Quite right.—Miss Graves: On the morning of the 27th, Mr. Jones sent in another phial and another box of pills. Was it not so Mr. Jones?—Mr. Jones (stiffly): Yes., Miss Graves: At noon the same day there came another phial, and another box. Miss Graves looked inquiringly at the plaintiff. Mr. Jones nodded assent, Miss Graves: And at night a fourth phial and a fourth box of pills reached me. This repetition continued on the 28th and the 29th., A commis-ioner: What three 6-oz phials and three of 'those?' (pointing to three two inch diameter boxes on the table) every day., Miss Graves: Precisely so. A Commissioner: God bless me, sir (addressing the plaintiff), it isn't possible you intended that the lady should take all the stuff? "Certainly not," said Mr. Jones, as imperturbable as a pyramid, "I changed the medicine as the symptoms varied, the medicine of the night was useless in the morning and that of the morning I found would be injurious for noon. Miss Graves's case was a very singular one. "But my good sir," said Miss Graves, "you never visited me from the time I first saw you until the evening of the second day, and when I spoke to you of the strange contradiction which your directions and the quantities of medicine sent by you is presented, the only answer you made was you begged me to bear in mind that you did not charge for attendances." "Just so," said Mr. Jones, pinching his nose between his thumb and finger, "But, continued Miss Graves," I spoke in vain. Mr. Jones continued to sent in his medicines on the 30th, on the 1st and the 2d of July, when he again called. He was then extremely ungentlemanly in his behaviour, and I gave my servant orders not to receive any more medicine, or admit him into the house. I never took more than one bottle of Mr. Jones's medicine, and but eight of his pills, and (handing in a bill) he sent me in an account for 18 bottles of medicine, and 18 boxes of pills, 6*l*. 6*s*. Mr. Jones: Which I have reduced to 5*l*. The Commissioners unanimously pronounced the claim to be too bad, and dismissed the case, telling Mr. Jones to "take it into another court if he pleased."

WHEN DR.——AND SERGEANT P——were walking by, arm in arm, "Those two are just equal to one highwayman," observed Milligan. "Why so?" "It is a lawyer and a doctor—your money or your life."

A great Grumbler grumbles at every person, save one and him that one who most deserves it, *himself*.

A married martyr called the doctor into his shrew of a wife, who had been taken suddenly ill. The man of medicine felt the sick wife's pulse, made several inquiries, and said that he would send her some physic. As he was leaving the house, the anxious husband inquired what he thought of his patient's condition? The doctor shook his head, and told him, to 'prepare for the worst.' 'What!' said the poor fellow, 'is she likely to get over it?'

RIVALRY IN LOVE.—Miss Miggs, brightening again, rejoined with many breaks and pauses from excess of feeling, that temptations has been summon's bane. That it was not his fault, but her, (meaning Dolly's). That men did not see through these dreadful arts as women did, and therefore was caged and trapped, as Simmun had been. That she had no personal motives to serve, far from it, on the contrary, her intentions was good towards all parties. But for as much as she knowed that Simmun, if united to any designing and artful minxes (she would name no names, for that was not her disposition) to *any* designing and artful minxes, must be made miserable and unhappy for life, she *did* incline towards preventions. Such, she added, was her free confessions. But as this was private feelings, and might perhaps be looked upon as vengeance, she begged the gentleman would say no more. —*Barnaby Rudge.*

PASSION FOR THE STAGE.—A passion for the histrionic art is very general among young persons. With thousands, of whom the public never heard a syllable, because they never have an opportunity of appearing on the stage, the ambition to distinguish themselves in the character of tragedians, acquires a consuming intensity. Many hundreds of young men possessing a superior education, entering life under the most auspicious circumstances, have blasted their prospects for ever, by betaking themselves to the stage. It is in every respect, a most perilous profession. There is oft times, especially in the minor and country theatres, a marked contrast between the imaginary and real condition of the tragedian; between his position on the stage, and his position in private life. On the stage you see him strutting about in all the dignity and glory of some mighty prince, to whom persons of all ranks are proud to offer their homage: when he quits the theatre, he finds himself unceremoniously grasped by the neck of his coat, by the unmannerly hand of some sheriff's officer, and he is marched off to the nearest sponging house with as little ceremony as if he were a shoe black.

YOUNG JUDGES.—It is a curious fact, that children are the best judges of character at first sight in the world. There is an old Scotch proverb. 'They are never cannie, that dogs and bairns dinna like: and there is not a more true one in the whole collection.

DOMESTIC RULE.—Domestic rule is founded upon truth and love. If it have not both of these it is nothing better than a despotism. It requires the perpetual exercise of love in its most extended form. You have to learn the dispositions of those under you, and to teach them to understand your's. In order to do this you must sympathize with them, and convince them of your doing so; for upon your sympathy will often depend their truthfulnes. Thus you must persuade a child to place confidence in you, if you wish to form and open, upright character. You cannot teenily it into the habits of truth. On the contrary, are not its earliest falsehoods caused by fear, much oftener than from a wish to obtain any of its little ends by deceit? How often the complaint is heard from those in domestic authority, that they are not confined in? But they forget how hard it is for an inferior to confide in a superior, and that he will scarcely venture to do so without the hope of some sympathy on the part of the latter, and the more so, as half our confidences are about our follies, or what we deem such.

THE Harrisburg Gazette tells of a soldier, who, about 150 years ago, was frozen in Siberia. The last expression he made was, "It is ex——." He then froze as stiff as marble. In the summer of 1840, some French physicians found him, after having laid frozen 150 years. They gradually thawed him; and upon animation being restored, he concluded his sentence with "creedingly cold."

The gross language of libertines often occasions surprise; but we confess that we do not participate in such a feeling; for when we see a hog wallowing in mire, we merely think that thereby its native instincts are gratified.

Is there any thing so miserable as to see a host of rouged dowagers at a card-table? Yes, to hear their conversation

If you cannot avoid a quarrel with a scamp, let your lawyer manage it rather than yourself. No man sweeps his own chimney, but employs a chimney-sweeper, who has no objection to dirty work, because it is his trade.

It would be better if young ladies would encourage young men more on account of their good characters than their good clothes. A good reputation is better capital than a fine coat in almost any kind of business, except wooing a fashionable lady.

INAPPROPRIATE CONSTRUCTIONS.—The marriage of a military officer is thus given in the newspapers this week: "Married. Capt.—— half-pay, unattached to Miss M—A—of——."

A PICTURE OF TULLE.—Tulle is deliciously situated for the lovers of the picturesque. The houses ranged upon the slopes of two little hills, seem to have there placed themselves as if in curiosity, to look upon their own Corrèze, and overlook the diligences as they roll under the avenues of the promenade;—the dwellings of the lower classes, dirty, frail, and without order, are grouped at the top of the amphitheatre—those of the wealthy burgesses from a cincture to the river of regular and civilized-looking houses. The interior of the town is frightful; the streets, are filthy, narrow, and difficult, the houses disclose to the spectator a profound misery. Dark-looking men, sooty and unshaven, make the anvil ring under their blows; while women sitting at the threshold of their doors exchange volleys of slander from one end of the street to the other, administering at intervals innumerable boxes on the ear to the numberless children who are wrangling for chestnuts at their feet. Carriages are prohibited in Tulle—they would indeed be useless in these scarped streets; accordingly there is no society, every one living for himself and by himself. The belles Tullosises, who are sufficiently plain, employ themselves in their households, but still more in those of their neighbours: they go to three balls in the winter for the sake of finding subjects for scandal; and when the balls fail to afford them, call to their assistance the ever new and potent arms of calumny. As for the men, they pass their lives in caves, or at the halls. They are almost wholly advocates, attorneys, physicians, and republicans. Some few possess both talent and rascality, but most of them the rascality without the talent.

MOTION.—The common which, it is said, beats or ticks 17,160 times an hour. This is 411,840 a day, 150,424,560 a year allowing the year to be 365 days and six hours. Sometimes watches will run with care 100 years. In that case it would last to beat 15,042,456,000 times! The watch is made of hard metal, but I can tell you of a curious machine which is made of something not so hard as brass or steel—it is not much harder than the flesh of your arm—yet it will beat more than 5,000 times an hour, 120,000 times a day, and 43,830,000 times a year. It will sometimes, though not often, last 100 years; and when it does it beats 4,383,000,000 times. One might think this last machine, soft as it is, would wear out sooner than the other, but it does not. I will tell you one thing more. You have this little machine about you. You need not feel in your pocket, for it is not there. It is in your body, you can feel it beat; it is—your heart.

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